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BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO ALLIED DEMAND ON POLISH TERMS

Foreign Minister Declares Willingness to Accede to Request to Exclude Proletariat Army From the Peace Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Russian Soviet Government, replying to Arthur J. Balfour's note, sent to Leo Kameneff, the Bolshevik representative in London, on Tuesday, states that, subordinating everything else to its paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world, it agrees to withdraw its conditions that the Poles should provide arms for a workmen's militia of 200,000 men. This decision, it is claimed, meets the wishes of the British and Italian governments.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The following is a portion of the long note of George Tchitcherin, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, to Arthur J. Balfour, in which, alluding to the proposed Polish civic militia, he says:

"Although our interpretation of this point in our peace terms is thoroughly justified, we nevertheless are willing to remove this, the only point of difference, in order to establish a full understanding between us and the above governments.

"As to the terms of peace with Poland, we first of all declare we never considered our terms as an ultimatum, and are still, as we have been all the time, willing to discuss them with the Polish Government, with whom alone we are treating for peace. Any undertakings we may give are to be given to Poland alone.

"In view, nevertheless, of our earnest desire to obtain important results for the world's welfare and peace arising from peace with Great Britain, we are willing to inform the British Government that the Russian Government is resolved to make a concession on this point. It will not insist upon the clause referring to the arming in Poland of a workers' civic militia, thus securing full agreement with Great Britain as to all the terms of peace with Poland."

Poland Cautioned

French Government Advises Poles to Avoid Further Risks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Some significance lies in the renewed representations of France to Poland that moderation must be shown. Alexander Millerand, the Premier, has shown too often his desire to see the Bolsheviks crushed for any doubt to be entertained that, if it were thought possible to pursue the present victory without risk of fresh disaster, it would be pursued. French representatives have, however, insisted once more on the necessity for stopping at the frontiers of Poland.

If France was opposed to peace on the Bolshevik conditions, she is serious that the Poles at Minsk, or elsewhere, should present counter-propositions which will be accepted. This does not indicate a changed view on the part of the French Government on the general question of Bolshevikism. General Wrangel is being aided, and his forces are growing, while Hungary is filled to the bursting point with munitions, largely supplied with consent of the western countries.

But Poland is too important a factor in Europe to be put in peril. France joins heartily in the exhortations of England to take advantage of the actual situation, which, it is always possible, may be reversed.

The remarkable demonstration of the Poles on the departure of General Weygand confirms the impression that the French general saved Poland. It is claimed that the victory is due entirely to French intervention. General Weygand is both a French and Polish hero.

British Policy

Premier's Firm Attitude Toward Soviets Shows Unexpected Trend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The ultimatum sent by Arthur J. Balfour, on behalf of the British Prime Minister, to Leo Kameneff, the Bolshevik representative in London, appears to contradict the belief of those in France who considered that Mr. Lloyd George and John Giolitti, the Italian Premier, were in reality pursuing the same policy of an understanding with Russia, while offering a sop to French opinion by further menaces in form. It is now generally claimed that the three allies are in accord on the Millerand policy, which is to break with the Bolsheviks. Should this interpretation prove true it will be in contradiction with certain definite expressions which have been given out from the Lloyd George entourage. It can perhaps be explained by the remissness of the British Premier at the idea that he has been deceived regarding the proposed Russian terms. The Bolsheviks claim that there has been no breach of faith; that the condition of a proletarian army was included in the original terms.

The general impression here is that

the double defeat, diplomatic and military, will seriously shatter the Moscow Government, and that, unless there is an unexpected change in the situation, the Bolsheviks must finally succumb, after being so near victory. All reports speak of the crushing defeat in Poland, and, in some of them, put the figure of prisoners as high as 100,000.

Not only the Poles, but the forces of General Wrangel, are making progress. General Wrangel has called on the Cossacks of Kuban to revolt, and if he is able to launch an offensive, the occasion is exceedingly favorable. General Weygand is returning to Paris, which indicates that he considers his work accomplished. Mr. Millerand, in sending a telegram to Sir Reginald Tower, the High Commissioner at Danzig, tactfully made it clear that the French Government appreciated his difficulties. The message reminds the High Commissioner of Article 104 of the Treaty, and calls on him to guarantee to Poland free transport of goods and munitions. Should Danzig dockers refuse to work, other labor must be immediately found. Allied ships will protect the unloading and allied troops will be sent to Danzig, if necessary. The approval of the United States of America and Japan is sought.

The Premier's Meeting
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Although nothing is definitely settled regarding the proposed meeting of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, and John Giolitti, Premier of Italy, at Aix-les-Bains, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that it will take place about September 10. Officially Mr. Lloyd George has not signified his desire to take part; but if arrangements permit, there is little doubt that he will do so. The situation in England, where a coal strike is threatened, may, it is declared, compel the return of the British Premier.

Bolshevist Methods Rejected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Confédération Générale du Travail, now holding its national council, has pronounced against union with the Third International. Leon Jouhaux was loudly acclaimed when he said they could accept no instructions from anyone, and invited Nicholas Lenin to attend to his own affairs. He added that they had every sympathy with Russia, but intended to pursue their own path. The extremists were routed. The federation is turning definitely from the revolutionary counsels, which have recently been heard.

Possible Counter-Offensive

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A Berlin message states that 24,000 Russians have now crossed the German frontier.

The Russians are preparing for a new great counter-offensive behind the River Niemen, and a message states that enormous masses of troops have been observed.

Moscow wireless transmits appeals to the Russian people, recalling General Denikin's and General Judenitch's defeats, and, although the Poles are beating them, their answer will be a blow by overwhelming mass attack, such that no trace shall remain of the enemy.

"If they fling us back from Warsaw beyond Brest-Litovsk, we are not only able to return, but we shall advance further until we finally crush the enemy."

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A report has been submitted to the New Zealand Minister for Public Health by the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association favoring the establishment of a national medical service.

Included in the Medical Association proposal is the formation of district health areas, the extension of the

Department of Public Health, and a

national service for remote and

sparingly populated areas and mining districts.

It is interesting to note that the association's scheme proposes that the members of the Board of

Health should be elected by the medical profession which will thus have

complete control. A national service is also favored for the poor in the

cities and larger towns, a system of

part-time medical officers being

recommended.

The report proposes that there

should be no honorary staffs of

hospitals, the work carried out being

adequately paid for on a part-time

basis. As a corollary the report advocates a considerable increase in the

state control of hospitals.

It is proposed by the association that the control of the national medical service should be in the hands of

a board, the majority of members

being elected by the medical profes-

sion and the Department of Public

Health having representation.

The fate of the recommendations is

not yet known.

The general impression here is that

DEALERS ADVANCE THE PRICE OF COAL

Increase Is Declared to Exceed Rates Which Would Be in Proper Proportion to the Higher Cost of Transportation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advances in the prices of anthracite coal for household use have been the first result, so far as indications have appeared here, of the increased freight rates which have just gone into effect.

Since anthracite and bituminous coal comprise about one-third of the freight hauled on the railroads of the United States, coal prices would naturally show the effect of the new rates as quickly as anything, and, owing to the bulk of coal in comparison to its value, the increased rates would naturally be more noticeable than in other commodities.

So far as information has been received here, the forecasts made by opponents of the freight rate advances that dealers would make their own profit on the increases in transportation costs, appear to be borne out.

Advance in Retail Rates

In Boston, Massachusetts, for example, a city at a considerable distance from the producing fields, anthracite prices are now given as \$16 a ton, as against \$14.50 for June, 1920. These rates are for a ton of 2000 pounds. Freight rates from the principal anthracite regions to Boston, per ton of 2240 pounds were, before the advance, \$3.20 a ton, for the grade of coal carrying the highest rate.

A 40 per cent advance on \$3.20

would be \$1.28 and the retailer in

Boston would be justified in adding \$1.20 to the June cost, making al-

lowance for the short ton instead of a long ton. Unless other factors enter into the situation, however, it would appear that an increase of \$1.50 a ton in coal rates in Boston is adding 30 cents to the cost of the freight increases and passing it on to the consumer. On steam coal the advance in freight rates would be about \$1.10 a ton, and the profit 40

per cent increase demanded.

Local dealers say that anthracite coal at the mines has increased about 40 cents per ton since May 1, and that with an additional increase of 40 per cent in freight rates the jump of \$1.50 per ton will hardly cover the cost increase.

They claim that stove coal is being sold at from \$8 to \$14 per ton at the mines, while some of the premium coal sell at a minimum of

from \$8.75 to \$9.25.

Boston dealers had already in-

creased the price of coal to its former

price of \$14.50 per ton on the

basis of a 27 per cent increase in min-

ers' wages as sought in a minority re-

port of the Anthracite Coal Commis-

sion, appointed by President Wilson

to adjust wages in the anthracite coal

industry. The majority report, how-

ever, grants the miners less than

27 per cent increase demanded.

It cannot be contended that there

has been any advance in labor costs

since June, for the Anthracite Coal

Commission's reports now lie before

the President, awaiting his signature,

and have not been made public. In

all probability an advance in wages

will be permitted, and that will be

the basis for a further advance in the

cost to the consumer.

Previous Increases

Shippers and others who protested

against the recent freight advances

contended that by the time the amount

awarded to the railroads had reached

the consumer it would be increased

from two to five times. In reply to

these contentions figures were intro-

duced to show that no large increases

were necessary, and the figures were

not questioned.

The probable necessity of a rise in

the cost of commodities to cover

freight rates was not considered by

representatives of the shippers, rail-

road employees and the public, an in-

dex of the probable course of prices.

Nevertheless, figures made public by

the anthracite coal miners when they

presented their case for increased pay

indicated that there had already been

increases in the price of anthracite coal

to the consumer, ranging from

\$1.50 to \$2.63 for the period from

January, 1919, to June, 1920, according

to the distance from the mines. It was

also shown that, although labor cost of

coal from 1914 to December, 1919, was

\$1.41, the advance in retail prices of

coal at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the

anthracite district, averaged \$3.33, and

in Boston \$4.48.

Officials Expect a Reduction

Department of Justice officials say

they expect a drop in coal prices. It

couragements and which have now conducted them to the achievement of that great object.

"The day marks the day of the opening of a great and new era in the political life of the nation. I confidently believe that every voluntary, forward and upward force in our public life will receive fresh vigor and reinforcement from the enfranchisement of the women of the country.

"To the leaders of this great movement I tender my sincere congratulations. To every one, from the president, who uttered the call to duty, whenever the cause seemed to fail, to the humblest worker in this great reform, the praise not only of this generation, but of posterity will be freely given."

Suffrage Mass Meeting

Tennessee Victory Celebrated and Cheered in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

To an enthusiastic audience which overflowed Poll's Theater here last evening, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, brought the greetings of the President, and his congratulations on the victory in Tennessee.

"There is probably no one who cares less to project himself personally into this hour than Woodrow Wilson," said Mr. Colby, who explained, however, that the President's deep interest had led him to call up the Secretary of State yesterday morning and urge him to let nothing stand in the way of his attendance at the evening meeting. The President told him to tell the assembly that he counted it one of the greatest honors of his life that this great event, the ratification of this amendment, should have come during his administration.

Mr. Colby told the women in the audience that they had now left the arena where they had struggled for one cause and that all the questions of the day were submitted to him. "You must look over political life," he said, "see what the tendencies are and what should be strengthened. Appeal to convictions, not susceptibilities. Women will bring into the electorate simplicity, lucidity, disinterestedness and courage, qualities that times call for. Vote your thoughts; vote your earnest and deep convictions."

Let Party Serve

Mr. Colby said that a tremendous purification would result from the admission of women and that there would no longer be traffic in America's embarrassments and dangers. "Let party serve you, never dominate you," he warned.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt described the difficulties that had been encountered in Tennessee, and emphasized the fact that it was not a Democratic or Republican victory, but an American victory. She declared that a man or a group of men from outside Tennessee had sought to defeat suffrage and mentioned by name the whisky ring, the railroad lobby, the steel corporation and the Manufacturers Association of Tennessee as forces that were publicly spoken of as using their great influence against the amendment.

Massachusetts, she said, pleaded with Tennessee to stand firm for state rights. Legislators were reminded that the ladies who were working for suffrage would go away, but the railroads would remain and would reward those who voted right. When she mentioned the whisky ring, Mrs. Catt demanded, "Isn't prohibition settled yet?"

Lobby Defeated

"This is the first time that the railroad lobby was ever defeated in Tennessee," she declared.

Not only were these business interests arrayed against suffrage, but the spirit of the old south was invoked to threaten Negro domination and the rule of Republicanism in the south; and religious prejudices were appealed to. That suffrage should have been won in the face of the last desperate fight of a despairing opposition was a tribute to the innate righteousness of the cause and to the patriotism of those who worked for its success.

Suffrage Tribute to President
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A beautifully bound volume with the monogram W. W. on the cover, and the words "A tribute to Woodrow Wilson" on the title page, was presented to the President yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, accompanied by Mrs. Helen Gardner, member of the Civil Service Commission.

The President received the women at the White House and talked over the suffrage struggle and its status to date. The interview lasted about a quarter of an hour.

The book contains a foreword of appreciation of the President's consistent help in the suffrage cause from the day in 1916, when he pledged his support at their convention, to the present day.

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Women Free and Independent Voters
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The enfranchisement of the women of the United States is not due to activities in any one section of the country or to any one party, a fact which leaves women free and independent voters, says Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, historian of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a discussion of the campaign for the enfranchisement of women in the United States, which she has chronicled from its beginning.

MINISTER OF GREECE TO RETURN HOME

George Roussos May Take New Post — Predicts Victory at Elections Due to Support of Mass of Common People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — George Roussos, retiring Greek Minister to the United States, who sails for Greece tomorrow, and who has been unofficially reported as his country's diplomatic representative to Constantinople under the Turkish treaty, is convinced that Premier Venizelos is more popular now in Greece than ever before and will win at least three-quarters of the seats in Parliament at the next elections. Mr. Roussos also gave his views on various Near Eastern affairs, especially the Armenian question, in an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"Premier Venizelos has never been popular among the high classes, or among the monarchists who wish to reinstate former King Constantine," said Mr. Roussos. "This was to have been expected because he is a man of very democratic nature and his greatest support has naturally come from the great mass of people. They follow him because among his achievements has been his success in liberating them from the tutelage of party bosses, making it possible for them to have access to the administration of affairs without the interference of politicians."

"His control of affairs in Greece has not been shaken. Even this latest attempt on his life demonstrated that the opposition party has no hope to win in the elections so long as his control lasts. Apparently they believe that the personality of Mr. Venizelos is the greatest obstacle to their plans for obtaining control. They think that killing him would assist the return of Constantine. But even if they should succeed in removing him out of their path there is no doubt but that the ideals for which he has stood would carry the mass of the people along the path he has marked out, for the benefit of all Greece and not for the benefit of the ambitions of a very small minority."

Victory Predicted

"My impression is that he will win at least 75 per cent of the members of the new Parliament. The elections will be convoked at once to ratify the Turkish Treaty. The Parliament will be dissolved and, according to the Constitution, the elections must be held 40 days after the dissolution. I would like to have it made clear that I have not yet officially been appointed representative of Greece in Constantinople. My mission here being finished, I am returning to Greece, but it is impossible for me to know officially whether I am going to Constantinople until the treaty has been ratified and diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey have been resumed."

"It is impossible to appoint a minister to a country with which one has not reestablished relations. No one has been chosen as my successor here yet Michel Tsamados will act as chargé d'affaires at Washington."

Mr. Roussos was then asked for a statement of his views with regard to the Near East with special reference to Armenia.

"Greece could not alone obtain a mandate for Armenia," he replied. "If we were assured of assistance from advisors, and the necessary financial assistance, Greece might accept the work of helping reestablish an organization in Armenia which would permit that country in some years to live in peace and to progress in civilization. The Armenian element is very intelligent. They have a strong feeling for their country. They are ready for every sacrifice which will help to organize their country, and it would be very easy, for whatever mandatory, to find among them many personalities able to assume the rule of the country. Many of them have spent years and years in other countries. They have an enormous experience; they have been much impressed by western and American surroundings and they are able to guide their people to progress through order. They need only, in the beginning, some police force to enable them to organize the administration of the country."

"I think it is most important to remember that if the Armenians have not a strongly centralized administration they cannot help their brethren in Cilicia and in the other parts of old Turkey. As I see the situation, I think the very first necessity is to press the establishment of the western boundaries of Armenia, and to give to the Armenians the necessary means for organizing their national center."

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A Gentleman of Leisure

When we bought our snug little farm in the hills, down in Maine, Mother quite naturally made inquiries about the few families who were to be our neighbors on the woods road there.

"All Americans," quoth the real estate dealer who was making the sale, "and all own their own homes."

The statement was absolutely true. We have never been able to dispute it. Yet we have sometimes shuddered, since, to think how much that real estate man might have told us of those same Americans had he been so disposed.

However, no small part of our pleasure in living here has been the discovery of our neighbors, and now, after seven years, we still find them an interesting study.

The nearest family numbers three, in a tiny house in the pines, a good stone's throw from us. Mrs. B is robust, deliberate in thought and action, warm-hearted and friendly. Mary Elizabeth, aged 10, is her cheerful replica, save that her deliberation borders on laziness. But it is Mr. B whom we especially wish to introduce to you—Mr. B a gentleman of leisure!

Now New Englanders, it is generally considered, have within themselves an energetic driving desire to accomplish something, to get ahead. Call it the result of pioneer struggles in a rugged, unsmiling land; or whatever you will, the fact remains that most Yankees have a passion for hard work. No so with Mr. B. He is one of our few but inevitable exceptions to the Yankee rule of industry and modest thrift.

Here he comes along the road now, a lank, plodding figure in shabby gray, topped by a gray slouch hat. His face is a good New England rural type—clear gray eyes, humorous mouth, and a kindly smile. His nickname is as individual as his appearance. Once properly christened William Henry after some sturdy ancestor, that title has long since been shortened to the familiar "Bill Hen," and as "Bill Hen" he is known.

Behold him comfortably settling into the rickety old seat under his doorway pine, duly favoring the armchair's weak rocker lest it yield and let him upon the sandy ground, as on past occasions. (Ten minutes' labor would mend the chair perfectly, yet "Bill Hen" sees no need for such exertion.) "Howdy, Mr. B. Haven't lost your job, have you?"

"Lost—nothin'! I makes it my brag I ain't never asked nobody for a job in my life, and I ain't starved yet. If they wants me to work for them, they comes an' asks me. If I wants to go, I goes; if not, they fetch someone else. After all" (in whimsical explanation of his occasional labor) "a man has to have a bit of comfort now and then, an' the boy an' my woman likes to see the movies powerful well."

That is a long speech from "Bill Hen." It sums up his attitude toward labor. We all recall the time when we had some mason work in progress, and the mason's tender failed us. Hasty search revealed Mr. B as the only available able-bodied man in the neighborhood, so we approached his wife on the delicate subject of securing his services for three days, at the wage of a skilled workman.

"Well," she informed us, after much twisting of her worn apron to aid a deliberate mental process, "he ain't workin' nowhere." Then she added naively, "There ain't much to eat in the house. I reckon he kin come."

We waited in vain next morning, till, finally we heard him moving through the pines, and Mother sought him out.

"Good morning, Mr. B. Isn't this a glorious day? The mason is ready for you any time you can come over, you know."

"Ready—nothin'! You ain't asked me to work for you yet! Did say somethin' 'bout it to my woman. I guess, but you ain't asked me nary a thing."

"Did you set down on your knees to ask him?" I inquired later on, as Mother related the incident, with suppressed laughter.

The mason commented, as his helper slouched homeward at the end of the first day, " Didn't suppose they made them like that outside the comic papers."

Yet the B's are very good neighbors. Their little house is immaculate, the yard is neat. They are fond of growing things and their garden is a real attraction. One year his cucumber patch was ready 10 days before our own. A thrifty gardener near us was selling his own crisp "cukes" at the near-by summer resort for a good profit, but not "Bill Hen." His lay untouched on the vines, save for the few that the family ate.

"What splendid cucumbers! Will you sell us half dozen, Mr. B? Ours are late."

"Sell you nothin'! Ain't in the peddlin' business! If you want a mess, why just help yourselves. The rest we'll naturally stave up for the bens this fall."

So we "helped ourselves" returning the favor later on, in neighborly exchange.

Lounging in his armchair under the trees, with laying, sleeping, and other summer activities going on all about him, "Bill Hen" puts one in mind of the anecdote of the Yankees who, being questioned about his long winter occupations, replied dryly: "Sometimes we set and think, sometimes we just sit!"

AN ANTIQUARIAN ON SIGNBOARDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Yet we early discovered that "Bill Hen" does not "just sit." Far from it! He is a philosopher in his deliberate way.

"A man can't live in but one house," says he quaintly. "Only needs one bed to sleep in."

There is one task, however, at which he shines, and strangely enough, too; for it is hard work. He is an accomplished potato digger, and is in real demand at potato harvesting. Who taught him and when, we have often wondered, but that he enjoys it evidently.

Watch him as he moves along the furrowed field—fork poised over a brown mound. A swift dip, one shake of the lifted soil, and upon the fragrant upturned earth shining potatoes drop in irregular heaps—an ever-repeating miracle of the harvest field.

What are his thoughts as he goes from row to row, we cannot tell; but at nightfall as he trudges homeward with a bag of smaller potatoes over his shoulder, in part payment, we fancy there is a bit more firmness in his step, and a new gleam in his whimsical gray eyes; for has he, too, not accomplished a good day's work—this gentleman of leisure?

LITTLE ROCK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lil' Rock, Lil' Rock," called the porter, as with a roar the train rushed through a gloomy cut and emerged into the bright sunshine of southern summer skies. The air crackled, sizzled, the exhaust whistled sibilantly, and then we, too, felt like whistling—in boy fashion—from surprise.

We had been traveling for hours through a country choked with semi-tropic verdure. We had caught glimpses of log cabins, white-pillared mansions with peeling paint, ramshackle barns and tumbledown Negro shacks and sometimes, for a second, of a lank Ozark backwoodsman, a group of grinning pickaninnies, or that Arkansas stand-by, the razor-back hog. All these things we viewed with satisfaction, for they were as we expected they should be.

But Little Rock was more than a surprise, it was a shock. We were looking for Sioux, sombreros and six-shooters—a stagecoach would have been in the picture—but we found skyscrapers, silk hats and electric sedans.

Some Cobb or Lardner of the nineties started humorist's tradition of Arkansas as the island about which the great traffic of civilization had swerved on its progress across the continent, leaving the town with an enviable individuality, a trifle grotesque, yet thoroughly romantic.

Standing before the granite State House, worthy of European capitals, we laughed heartily and for the first time at the Little Rock of the humorist's art. Like the tales of Paul Bunyan, the epic lumberman of Michigan, it was rich in that quality of the ridiculous which is said to be typical of American humor—it was gloriously preposterous.

Well-paved Main Street, lined with department stores and high office buildings, was a far call from the dusty trail past shanties and general store of the humorist's picture. The highway was overrun with automobiles, we scarcely saw a horse and not a single one with a man astride.

A Community Reception

It is the proper thing in Little Rock to drive down town on hot summer evenings and, parking the car on Main Street, stay a while to see and be seen. As if on a seaside boardwalk, half the town promenades the wide pavement, greeting friends and acquaintances to right and left, and stopping often by automobiles to chat and partake of refreshments, obligingly brought out to the curb from the corner soda fountain.

What national humorists once did for Little Rock, vaudville comedians do in Little Rock with Argenta, the worthy small town across the Arkansas River, which finds itself in the role Brooklyn plays to the Empire City.

There is this great difference: Argentry, as the town is popularly called, does seem to be playing in character. For upon our eyes deceived us, it is bucolic. We were delighted to have the motorman on the electric car on which we were sight-seeing jump off and walk briskly ahead to shoo away an obstinate cow who was standing athwart the track chewing her cud.

"That Allen cow is always blocking the traffic during the rush hour," he complained to a passenger in a tone which showed he meant the other seven of us to hear.

The Obliging Service

Unexpectedly he twirled the brake wheel with great violence. We all stood up as the car jolted to a halt. An accident? Some one on the track? No, neither. The motorman proceeded to back the car for a half block, and as we reached the corner, the mystery was explained. A customer was hurrying toward us, still half a dozen houses down the cross street. With an air of duty conscientiously performed, the motorman awaited the new arrival.

"Tha'ns, Dutch," said the new-comer, paying his fare.

"'S all right, Roger," returned the motorman, as he pocketed the coin for this car, you understand, was one of the new-fangled one-man type.

By sundown we reached Ft. Roots, where 15,000 soldiers had been encamped during the war. This in itself shows that even Argentry is not such an out-of-the-way place. A stranger passing through can hardly be considered an event there any more, and for Little Rock, why, 100 years ago it would have been a metropolis, for in it are gathered 50,000 persons, and on the score of sheer modernity, Detroit has not anything to show more up to date.

AN ANTIQUARIAN ON SIGNBOARDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

did the signboard, and just as many heraldic charges have become modified during centuries of use, so we find signs on signboards becoming colloquially familiar and losing their original meaning altogether. Thus the name would become corrupted by faulty pronunciation, and altered to suit the corruption on repainting. Thus "The Shovel and Book" is a corruption of a common sign in places where grain was carried by canal boats, and was originally "The Shovel and Boat." When London was rebuilt after the fire, the former wooden signboards were replaced by stone ones in the face of the wall of the house. Many of these are still in existence, but although Charles II passed an act forbidding hanging signs, they gradually crept in again a few years later. Prior to this, we must remember that heraldry was a living art, and the houses of the nobility both in town and country, when the family was absent, were used as hostels for travelers. The family arms were always hung in front of the house. Hence it came about that innkeepers imitating these signs conveyed by Blue Dragons and Red Lions to the public they gave:

Good entertainment for all that passes. Horses, mares, men and asses.

But this is not by any means the origin of signboards in England. The Roumanians brought them here. In Rome house signs were in many cases splendid works of art, and Cicero, Phaedrus and Pliny refer many times to them.

With the Romans begins our definite knowledge of this very fascinating

WOMEN TRAINED IN POLITICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

first time in history on the strength of that puny little campaign made by you 14 lonely women," said the quiet dark girl.

"Yes, and that wasn't the best of it," put in another. "A pilloried politician never forgets an injury. He's like the traditional Indian in that. They began to mention how puny we were and how erroneous in holding a party in power responsible right on the floor of Congress—and that made us really, didn't it?"

"I don't know that it made us," meditated the fair girl whom newspapers always announced as a daring militant, "but it certainly boosted our stock a little. One has to remind politicians continuously. I must say that I think women are better campaigners than men—more resourceful. When men made their fight for the vote they did it with insurrections—burning public buildings, as usual fighting with their fists. I think no one ever made a fight with banners and by word of mouth before did they?"

Now that women are about to enter the field of what is sometimes called "practical politics," certain politicians are recalling the past and looking with an apprehensive eye to their future in this province that has heretofore been controlled so completely by men. The astute political leaders know that for the last few years women have indeed been in politics, a host with banners and with the spirit of crusaders. They don't want the rank and file of the political parties to realize it, and they are hoping that this spirit, so harmless while the woman host were but within sight of the promised land, will be chilled by actual contact with "practical politics."

One congressman from down east expressed it perfectly when he said, "Why did we ever try to keep them out? What have we done with 'em? We've educated 'em—that's what we've done. There's not a suffragette in the country that don't know more about campaigning than we do. We chased them hither and yon. They were learning politics in Maine and Louisiana and Kansas and Ohio while we were struggling to keep them out. It's just dawned on me that we've made a mistake in the last five years. If we had given 'em everyth'ng they asked for, they would have come in willing to have us show 'em. Now they know, and I shouldn't wonder if they would before did they?"

There was more laughter at the remembrance that Mabel had been the first banner—and that it had been dropped from a balcony in a session of Congress to remind an executive who was reading a message on the freeing of Porto Ricans that the women of America were making a new political demand.

The Woman Votes Untouched

"Do you remember how eager everyone was to go out into the states to express indignation against the last suffrage delay, in 1916? Those young girls from New York, and one from Maine—how industriously they stuck on stamps and did errands at headquarters and went out nightly to speak on the streets in the hope of being chosen to go west to campaign for suffrage. And Little Margaretta was the girl who drew the prize, who went out west to arouse the women of Montana against the defeat of votes for women."

The astute gentleman knew whereof he spoke. He had met those competent women in his own State, in his own Congress, in his own conventions, watched their processions and pageants, and he had finally understood that the flying flags and the ready energy and the new devices meant youth.

Numbers of these young crusaders for the last few years have made of the suffrage fight a political game that put the old leaders on the defensive and largely contributed to the final victory. In the suffrage headquarters in the national capital—where so much suffrage history has been written—a group of these veteran campaigners were gathered together. For the most part they were girls, but there was not one who had not campaigned for suffrage in a dozen states; attended national political conventions and every type of political meeting. These girls had learned the theory of government, not from forgotten government textbooks, but among the leaders who were making history.

"Remember the 1914 campaign?" asked one girl with a titch of red hair. Everyone laughed at the memory. "That was when we tried to make them believe that we were no longer to be listed among the lost causes, but had gotten into politics. Remember our elaborate statistics: women could become a balance of power in the voting states. And then we had to go out there and prove it—14 ignorant women against proud and oblivious political parties? Remember it?"

Stirring Up California

More laughter. The red-haired girl was the first to speak. "Do you remember Ruza Venczel, the Polish girl who appealed to the miners of Arizona to remember women, and told them of her own life in the mills? The big political parties canceled their meetings whenever she was in the neighborhood. They knew that they could not keep the miners from going to the suffrage meetings."

"It may have seemed in sight then," put in the still impatient recruit of the latter years, "but it was necessary for a lot of us to go to prison that a dull country might realize the suffrage blockade."

"There's one thing that we suffrage politicians realize, whether anyone else ever finds it out or not: I do think we minimized our troubles," said the red-haired girl. "We had publicly to visualize the unpleasant side of prison experiences for purely political purposes. But do any of the hundreds of women who went through that indignity ever talk of it except in the gayest way?"

Then the little new recruit who had first learned the history of the suffrage movement from her mates in a Washington jail, curiously enough finished with the very conclusion that the New England congressman had pronounced:

"I wonder why they made it so hard for us. Voting is such a little simple thing, and meaningless and useless in itself. Instead of giving women this simple little privilege they let us struggle for it—years and years. They let me come here way up from South Carolina, where I had never seen a senator. When I saw them and heard them and talked with them and watched them, week after week, I began to realize that this government would never be a democracy without us. Politicians have educated us by their opposition. They have made us politicians—and we have some things to teach them now."

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A BALLAD OF CHAUTAUQUA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandfathers, fathers, bucks and blades,

By ones, and twos, and threes;

Matrons and mothers, misses, maids,

Boys, children—who are these

That here, beneath the summer sun,

By lawn and lane have beat

Their steps this way? All such my

son.

Do seek Chautauqua tent.

For now are come the five full days

We call from July's prime,

The woe with music, speech and plays

The sweet of summer time;

And draw a whole community,

With gladness and content,

Together here in unity

Beneath Chautauqua tent.

Where policies and parties lapse,

That dub you this and that;

Stalwart Republican, perhaps,

Or fervid Democrat;

Though differing each "as chalk from

cheese".

All turn with one consent

Where float those pennons in the

DAIRY FARMING INCREASE FORECAST

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Official Says Slowing Down of Manufactures Is Solving Farm Labor Problem

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dairy farming in Massachusetts bids fair to increase rather than decrease, according to O. M. Camburn, head of the dairy division of the State Department of Agriculture, who says the recent slowing down of many of the larger manufacturing industries has caused the farm labor problem to rapidly diminish in many sections.

An apparent shortage of labor was one of the big reasons given this past spring for widely distributed predictions of a tremendous decrease in food production. But the evidence of unusually large crops in almost every farm product, together with the prospect of a growing supply of labor, has given farmers a new grip on the situation. And Mr. Camburn is confident that the line on his dairy chart is going to show an upward trend from now on.

Many of the big factories that have lately released thousands of employees will be more or less slow in picking up again, according to present indications—one of the reasons being that people everywhere have been refusing to buy at the high prices asked and huge unsold stocks have remained in the manufacturers' hands, he says. This has led farm experts to feel that they will not immediately lose the help that has come to them from the cities.

As to dairying, specifically, Mr. Camburn says that, to make up for the few who have quit dairying because of the high cost of grain, there are others who have started dairy farms on a more efficient plan and are going to raise their own grain. He says further that the stories promulgated abroad in the spring to the effect that large numbers of dairy cows were being sold for beef because of many dairymen no longer finding it profitable to run dairy farms, was all a mere bubble. It is true, he said, that some dairies failed, but it did not become far-reaching enough to cause any concern, especially when it was noted that other large dairies were springing up and were being established upon a more intelligent and businesslike basis.

As a still further ground for optimism Mr. Camburn points to statistics ranging over a period of 60 years, which show that the number of cows in Massachusetts has always varied a little from year to year and that just as often as the number has risen in the course of a few years there has followed a corresponding fall. Last year the assessors counted 148,500 cows in the State, which differs little from that of any recent year. In 1861 there were 149,000 cows in the State. The lowest number since then was in 1867, when there were 144,560, and the largest number was in 1890, when there were 200,650. New Hampshire is the State showing a marked dwindling in dairy farming. It now has only about 89,000, which is 30,000 less than 15 years ago. Vermont has nearly 100,000 more cows than Massachusetts, while Maine has only a few more than Massachusetts.

Mr. Camburn does not expect the recent fall in the wholesale prices of grain to greatly effect the retail prices nor the price of milk, yet he does look for a plentiful milk supply during the winter. Farmers are now getting paid more for their milk, in accordance with what it costs them, says Mr. Camburn, for now those who produce milk do it with the intention of making it pay, whereas formerly farmers sold milk on the side, not bothering to see if they were covering the cost or not, aiming to make their money from other products.

LEGISLATION FOR NEGROES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—In a special message to the North Carolina General Assembly, Thomas W. Bickett, Governor, asks for a square deal for the Negro race. Governor Bickett does not hope that the special session of the Legislature will be able to complete a just program for the race, but he does urge that the General Assembly authorize him to appoint a commission of five members to work out the proposals submitted by him in his special message.

Governor Bickett urges the establishment of a first class teachers' training school. At the present time most of the Negroes who qualify for high grade teachers are compelled to go outside the state for their training. While holding tenaciously to the opinion that it is necessary to the peace and happiness of both races for the whites and the Negroes to ride in separate railway coaches, the Governor urges an amendment to the state's transportation laws.

BIG APPROPRIATION FOR FORESTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW LONDON, New Hampshire—An annual federal appropriation of \$1,000,000 for forest protection, care and management and distribution of forest planting material, with state appropriations to be made dollar for dollar, all expenditures being contingent upon the adoption of federal standards, was proposed by R. F. Kellogg, secretary of the National Newsprint Bureau, New York, while addressing the conference of forestry experts and paper manufacturers held

In New London under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

He also proposed an annual appropriation of \$500,000 for a complete and accurate forest survey of the country and appropriations of not less than \$3,000,000 yearly for the purchase of lands under the Weeks Act, which would be extended in its operations beyond the White and Southern Appalachian mountains. Mr. Kellogg also called for increase in national forest tracts through exchange or purchase to not less than 200,000,000 acres. Another suggested appropriation was \$1,000,000 for forest planting in national parks and still another of \$500,000 a year was urged for forest research. An extension of the federal farm loan act to permit loans for periods of 50 years for the purchase of cut-over or immature forest lands was yet another suggestion. Mr. Kellogg stated that the first draft of a bill along these lines had been made by Col. William D. Greeley, chief forester of the United States.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR FARMER

New Hampshire College Dean of Agriculture Tells of Prospects for Incoming Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—The future for the New Hampshire farmer was never brighter than it is today, according to F. W. Taylor, dean of the agricultural division of New Hampshire College, in a statement issued for the benefit of incoming students who are inquiring with regard to the prospects for those who take up the study of expert farming.

"In spite of the fact," he says, "that the population of New Hampshire increased only about 12,000, or a little less than 3 per cent during the last decade, and that the number of farms and the amount of livestock in some of our counties shows an actual decrease, there are still some very bright sides to our agricultural problem here and some splendid opportunities for agricultural work in the old Granite State."

A summary of the account records of 127 farms in Cheshire, Coos and Sullivan counties just completed for the past year shows an average labor income of \$963. By "labor income" is meant what the farmer has left for his own labor after paying all expenses and interest on his capital invested. The average labor income of the 30 best farms in the counties mentioned was \$2081. A number of farms ran between \$4000 and \$5000. For the man, therefore, who does not wish to be a wage earner all his life and who hopes for independence in middle age and the best of opportunities for his children, a good New Hampshire farm is no mean asset.

"To the young man who is planning to enter college this fall and who is still undecided as to what line of work to take up, the possibilities of agriculture are commendable for careful consideration. The future for agricultural work was never brighter than it is today and the signs of the times are now pointing to agriculture as holding the key to many successful careers. As a job or profession which will give the young men a use for their muscles, a paradise ground for their brains, an outlet for their initiative, a good and healthful living together with splendid prospects for the future, farming is still our fundamental industry."

NEW YORK FUSION AGAINST SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Republicans and Democrats have finally decided on fusion to further their attempts to defeat for reelection the five Socialist assemblymen who were expelled from the Legislature. Fusion failed at first in two of the five districts, but now, under urging of the National Security League, has been effected.

TEXTILE MILLS TO CLOSE

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—About 18,000 textile and shoe workers here will start on their annual vacations until September 7, by the closing of the mills and factories Friday night. A payroll saving of over \$240,000 to the corporations will be effected.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT CHELSEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"All the fun of the fair and the Fairbanks" would be a good description of the theatrical garden party which took place officially in the Royal Hospital Gardens, in Chelsea, but which to be accurate started at the upper end of Sloane Street and extended to the River Thames. From Knightsbridge a crowd of motors, taxis, victorias, and vehicles of all kinds occupied the roadway and unwilling pedestrians the sidewalks. As Sloane Square and Lower Sloane Street were passed it became a road-

pieces, her stalwart husband sought refuge in this haven of rest under Dawson Millward's direction.

But the "uncles and aunts" of the orphan children in the home at Langley for whom this garden party was given were not out for quiet, or if they were they did not get it; what they were out for was money to support this orphanage for the children of the less fortunate members of the theatrical profession, where a real home life is enjoyed by these little ones, who, though they have no parents, have as jolly a lot of "uncles and aunts," as they call themselves, as ever children had, and it may be asked if there is any other profession which can show such genuine, practical, human loving-kindness as is shown by the members of the theatrical profession. Oh, no,

steps to make the highways a safe place for persons to travel upon.

"If we are going to allow drunken persons to operate motor vehicles along the streets we may as well turn an irresponsible man loose with a gun. Whisky and gasoline will never mix and there is no use trying to have gas in the car and rum in the driver. It will cause a short circuit and somebody will suffer. Despite all the warnings that have been issued the cases of drunken autoists are greatly on the increase and something must be done."

"We need to be thankful to the State of New Jersey for its law against drunken autoists. The law is one of the best of its kind in the United States and carries with it a jail sentence, there being no alternative. Conviction carries with it a sentence of 30 days in the county jail or workhouse. This is the minimum, and the maximum is six months in the county jail. No judge can alter this sentence, no matter what indulgence might be brought to bear. The poor and the rich share alike. I have always been deeply opposed to drunken persons operating cars."

"We have received hundreds of letters from well-to-do people asking us to relent in cases where drivers have been convicted and committed to jail. But we cannot change the law and the sentence must stand. No fear or favor is shown and the punishment must be meted out. The roads must be safeguarded at any cost. The highways are no place for drunken drivers. If the same condition prevailed upon railroads there would be hundreds of wrecks."

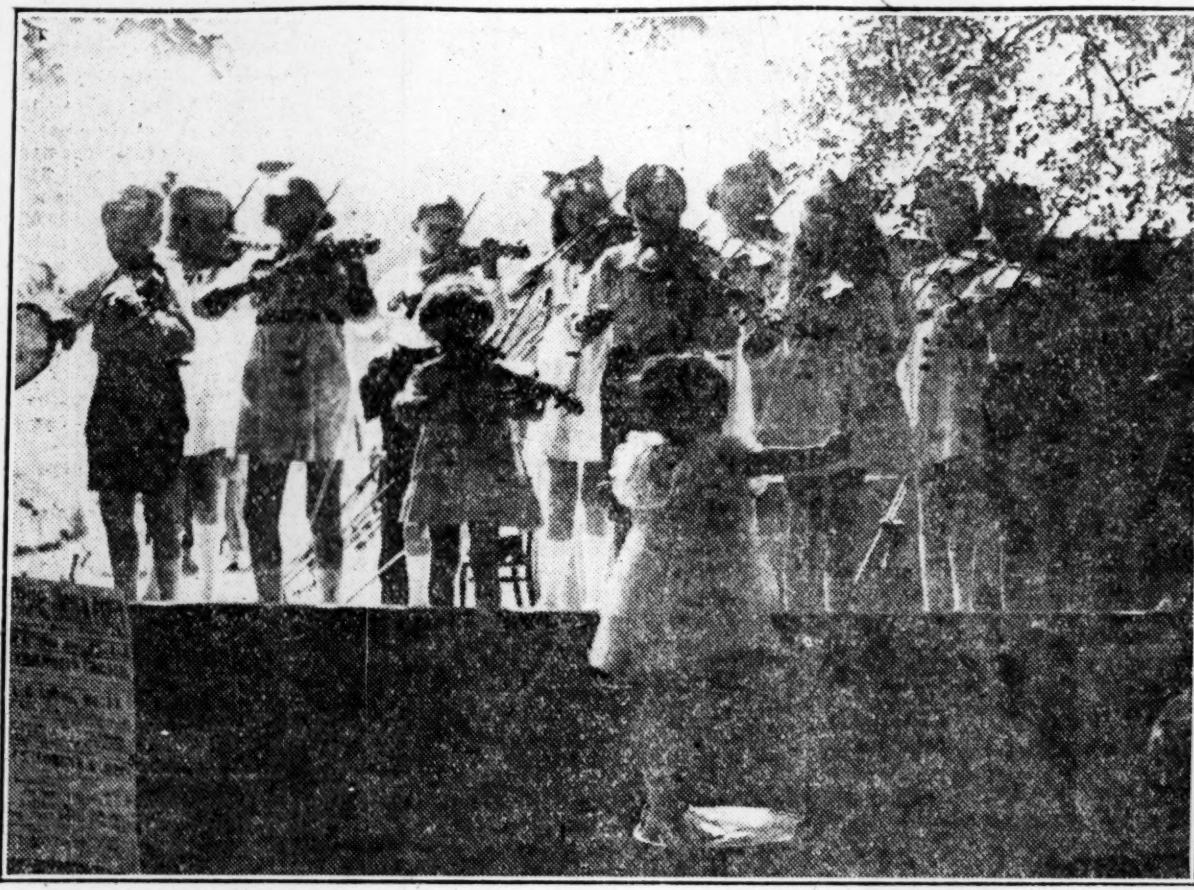
"I have taken a firm stand against these machines being driven through the streets at reckless speed by drivers whose brains are numbed by liquor and will deal severely with those who think more of whisky than human lives. There is no greater menace to society than drunken autoists and I will do all in my power to bring about the arrest and conviction of the guilty ones. Road policemen are now aiding the department in arresting drunken drivers."

Important Permits Cut Off
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director of New York State, has announced that no more importers liquor permits will be issued. This will make more effective the recent order cutting off wholesalers permits, and both together are expected to prove a great help to enforcement officials in seeing that New York is really dry.

William L. Dill, motor vehicle commissioner of New Jersey, says he is amazed at the large number of autoists arrested for being under the influence of drink while driving machines.

"The condition has become such," he says, "that we must take drastic



The children's orchestra conducted by the littlest girl

way of stationary vehicles, and the occupants joined the hot walkers in a sustained effort to get through the crowd which banked the entrance to the gardens.

Inch by inch the way was won, and a jolly, happy crowd all took the pushing and shoving in good part. Top hats and laces and muslins and delicate shoes and smart buttonholes, everybody in a good-natured mood, making such a picture of finery that the peacock on the roof of the buildings at the entrance, not to be outdone, spread its gorgeous feathers in the sunshine and called aloud "mar-i-a-mar-i-a."

Then the gate was made, right in

you don't hear much about it, but you just get to your bottom dollar and then you would know.

But push on! We have not begun yet, and there is Los Angeles in London to visit under the direction of George Grossmith and Laurillard, successful as usual—how could they help it—with such helpers as Phyllis Dare, Leslie Henson, and a score more, with Maurice and Leonora Hughes, and the Serbo American orchestra by permission of Mr. Cochran, just to give an international touch to the scene. Then there was Constance Collier and Lady Hulton in "Black and White," with all kinds of interesting people, among them Malcolm Cherry, whose daughter was driving through the grounds behind the smallest pony imaginable, holding out a baby hand with a ticket of which she was perfectly indifferent to its uses. Then Little Elsie and her Hoop-la, and Mary Nash and Lillian Braithwaite and Sybil Thorndike, Mabel Russell and Allen Aynsworth in another bower; Ben Webster, Irene Vanbrugh and Adeline Genée in a chocolate châlet, and the best company of companies directed by Sir Alfred Butt, including the Adelphi, Empire, Palace, Gayety, and Lyric companies, all in one Grand Slam keeping things humming in the way that they have.

Not being a bird and able to be in 10 places at once most people had to content themselves with just a few of the entertainments, which included the Children's Corner, Bohemia, the Grand, Giggle, the Carnival Booth, Gulliver's Mixed Drill, Maskelyne Terpsichorean Palace, Hats for All Faces, Pascalia, as well as several others; but no one missed buying a flower at the Piccadilly Island, a perfect replica of the fountain at Piccadilly Circus, where Miss Marie Lohr and Miss Vane Featherston presided over a party of "flower women," in the typical sailor of the eighties, and the check shawl wrapped round them, with white aprons and even a celluloid fastener in Mr. Clarkson's transformation, which could not conceal their many indepences.

Well, of all happy, exuberant parties this was the best, and, after all, if people did get squashed and a bit torn about, was not it worth it? What 'chart' it?

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DRUNKEN AUTOISTS TO BE PROSECUTED

New Jersey to Revoke Licenses of Drivers Convicted of Operating Vehicles While in a Condition of Intoxication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The motor vehicle department of New Jersey has issued an order to the effect that all automobile drivers in the State convicted of operating motor vehicles

steps to make the highways a safe place for persons to travel upon.

"If we are going to allow drunken persons to operate motor vehicles along the streets we may as well turn an irresponsible man loose with a gun. Whisky and gasoline will never mix and there is no use trying to have gas in the car and rum in the driver. It will cause a short circuit and somebody will suffer. Despite all the warnings that have been issued the cases of drunken autoists are greatly on the increase and something must be done.

"We need to be thankful to the State of New Jersey for its law against drunken autoists. The law is one of the best of its kind in the United States and carries with it a jail sentence, there being no alternative.

"Conviction carries with it a sentence of 30 days in the county jail or workhouse. This is the minimum, and the maximum is six months in the county jail. No judge can alter this sentence, no matter what indulgence might be brought to bear. The poor and the rich share alike. I have always been deeply opposed to drunken persons operating cars."

"We have received hundreds of letters from well-to-do people asking us to relent in cases where drivers have been convicted and committed to jail. But we cannot change the law and the sentence must stand. No fear or favor is shown and the punishment must be meted out. The roads must be safeguarded at any cost. The highways are no place for drunken drivers. If the same condition prevailed upon railroads there would be hundreds of wrecks."

"I have taken a firm stand against these machines being driven through the streets at reckless speed by drivers whose brains are numbed by liquor and will deal severely with those who think more of whisky than human lives. There is no greater menace to society than drunken autoists and I will do all in my power to bring about the arrest and conviction of the guilty ones. Road policemen are now aiding the department in arresting drunken drivers."

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MELBOURNE AS AN AUSTRALIAN SEES IT

Sir David Hennessy, Former Lord Mayor, Says City Has a Great Future and Has Little to Learn From Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Alderman Sir David V. Hennessy, a well-known Australian, has just arrived in England, and is taking a well-earned holiday, part of which he will spend on the Continent. He had a fine public record in the Commonwealth, and for five consecutive years he occupied the high civic office as Lord Mayor of Melbourne. This constitutes a record for Australia, a record of which he may well be proud. Of his five years as first citizen of Melbourne, four were in the war period. Sir David Hennessy's activities, therefore, were greatly increased, and both himself as Lord Mayor and his wife, as Lady Mayoress, worked at high pressure to help the numerous Melbourne war organizations. The Lord Mayor had under his direct control a sum of £1,000,000 raised in Victoria alone for war funds of various kinds.

Sir David Hennessy started the Overseas Club in Melbourne and was president for seven years. He was an early member of the Australian Natives Association and had a seat in the State Parliament. He was also closely identified with educational movements in Victoria. During the war the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by the King for his public services. The King of Serbia also conferred upon him the order of St. Sava—and it may be mentioned that Lady Hennessy—his wife—received the Companionship of the British Empire for her help and cooperation, and was also decorated by France.

Inadvisable Proposal

Alderman Sir David Hennessy was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views of municipal affairs in Melbourne, and the proposal to remove the Melbourne Town Hall to a more suitable site. He replied that this was not the time to indulge in unnecessary expenditure, and he considered the proposal quite inadvisable. They actually owned a valuable block of land adjoining the present Town Hall, upon which was erected a useful building, and he thought they could not do better than take it over next year on expiry of the lease, and thereby add to their present Town Hall all the accommodation and requirements they could want for the next 50 years. He thought that it was most central and occupied a very suitable position in Melbourne for its purpose.

Sir David went on to speak of the streets and tramways of Melbourne, of which Australians were so proud. He said: "Our city naturally is being congested, and with a population of 730,000 it is the council's duty to have in view the expansion or increase if possible by additional cross streets or trams. At present, although the trams run almost continuously, with but 30 seconds interval during the busy hours morning and evening, our present system cannot cope with the traffic, but I think that big cities at present are overcrowded, especially since the war, particularly such cities as London and Paris for example. I think it is because many of the soldiers are not settling down to their country life, and prefer town or city life instead. Sydney is worse off than Melbourne, as their city is divided by the harbor, over 150,000 people living on the north shore, the great majority of them having to be carried daily to their business places by boat. They propose, however, to build a large underground tube way almost immediately.

Not Much to Learn

"In my opinion we have not very much to learn from other places as far as Melbourne is concerned. We have very fine broad, clean streets, and during the last five years spent £200,000 on blocking and making new roads with red gum block, tar sprayed and sanded each year. This is in addition to blocking other streets of the city. We have also expended many thousands of pounds on our parks and gardens, and it is our proud claim that they are the finest in any part of the world. Some 12 or more months ago we took over from the government the sole control of several public gardens, including Fitzroy Gardens, Carlton Gardens, and Queen Victoria Gardens, of which they were trustees with us. Now we have the control of the whole of the parks and gardens in the city of Melbourne proper, with a yearly expenditure of about £12,000 for the maintenance and upkeep, exclusive of general work. In addition to these beautiful spaces we have several playgrounds for children and play-teachers in our principal gardens, and now the war is over we intend increasing the number—with bands of music playing several afternoons during the week. It will be seen, therefore, that the Melbourne municipal authorities are doing all in their power to make popular open-air spaces and amusements in industrial suburbs, and to encourage the citizens to patronize these gardens, which are made as attractive as possible."

Sir David Hennessy next spoke of Melbourne's electric light system, which was a great success—in fact, it is the cheapest in the Commonwealth. The net profits annually are wealth. The net profits annually are between £30,000 and £40,000 equal to a 4d. rate for the municipality. "There is," added Sir David, "a huge scheme now in pros-

pect by the Victorian Government, who are about to supply power to the whole of Melbourne, making one large concern, and thereby obtaining a great saving to the people, especially for factories and industries. The operations are to take place 40 miles from Melbourne at a place called Morwell-Gippsland, where the government own and work a coal mine suitable for electric purposes. Three electrical commissioners have been appointed by the government, and are hard at work in preparing and getting the plant together to supply Melbourne and its suburbs."

A Vast Reservoir

In a city such as Melbourne the water supply is a matter of first importance, and Sir David stated their water system was one of the best and, what was equally important, a never-failing one. "Even," he declared, "if we had no rain for a year, we have nothing to fear with the great extensions and alterations the Metropolitan Board have made by additional water courses and sheds to their present supply during the last four years, viz: Yan-Yean, about 18 miles from Melbourne. This vast reservoir is 13 miles in circumference and is about 26 feet in depth. The new additions, which are situated among mountains and hills in country the scenery and surroundings of which are beautiful, and form an ideal spot for the purpose.

The Metropolitan Board of Works consists of 39 commissioners, a paid chairman, and members appointed by the various councils according to revenue and receipts.

The city has seven on the board representing Melbourne. The suburbs also have their representatives on the board, viz: sewerage and water. The whole of Melbourne and nearly all the suburbs in the area of 10 miles are served: there is a profit on the water every year. I omitted to mention that the Melbourne city rate is the cheapest in the world; owing to additional cost it was recently increased by 4d. to 1s. 8d., the first increase since the corporation was inaugurated in 1842. The municipal rate and the lighting rate are also low."

In speaking of Melbourne municipal appointments, the former Lord Mayor said: "Our councilors are elected for three years by the ratepayers. We have eight wards, each three councillors and one alderman—32 in all. The alderman is the senior councilor and is elected by the members of the council every four years. The Lord Mayor is elected annually by the council; several members have been elected for three years; in my case I was elected for five years in succession. I am proud to say we are the only council in Australia that follow closely the lines of the City of London Corporation. We elect our Lord Mayor on October 9, and he is installed on November 9. He gives a large official banquet on that night, which is attended by the governors from the various states, the federal Prime Minister, state premiers, and divers other representatives of the people. On such occasions their robe is the orthodox official costume—breeches, buckled boots, silk stockings, and cocked hats.

Melbourne as Capital

"It must be remembered that Melbourne is at present the seat of the federal government, and has had this honor since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901. The Victorian Parliament lent their magnificent building to the federal Parliament, where the senators and representatives sit, and although various suggestions have been made from time to time to move the capital to other states, or to the federal capital site itself, Melbourne still has the satisfaction of housing the national Parliament, and many people look upon it as the capital of Australia."

In conclusion Sir David stated that they in Melbourne, like all other parts of the Commonwealth, were very proud to be part and parcel of the great Empire, which they held up as an example as far as municipal and other kindred matters were concerned. He predicted that Melbourne, which is now the seventh largest city in the British dominions, has a great future. Apart from its beautiful parks, gardens, plantations and environments, the City Council were going to add further to its attraction by beautifying the principal streets of the city. A sum of £12,000 had been voted by the council for the reception of the Prince of Wales, a considerable portion of which amount would be spent on improvements to the main gateway, and this would be named after the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of his visit to the State of Victoria.

SYRIA'S COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE

BEIRUT, Syria—The Republican Committee of Commerce, of Industry and of Agriculture (Comité Mâcurâd) through the activity of certain members of its Egyptian section, is forming a Syrian section of the above committee at Beirut.

The second group in the Opposi-

GREECE CONCLUDES STRIKING CAMPAIGN

Few Military Men Shared Optimistic Assurance of Mr. Venizelos That Greeks Could Win in Thrace and Asia Minor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The Greek General Army Headquarters recently issued a laconic bulletin in which it stated that the operations in Eastern Thrace, which began on July 20, were concluded on July 25, by the capture of Adrianople on that day and the smashing of the enemy's forces, the scattered remnants of which retreated in panic toward Kirkilissé (Forty Churches). A few days previously another brief bulletin appeared, announcing in the same laconic and dignified way the conclusions of the operations in Asia Minor against the Turkish forces.

A short time ago, very few military men in Europe—if any—shared the optimistic assurances of Mr. Venizelos and of the Greek staff, that the Greek Army could successfully undertake the task it has just completed. In fact, with the exception of the British Prime Minister, the rest of the statesmen and military men around the Peace Conference looked at the undertaking with a great deal of doubt and thought that at its best, the Greek Army would be dragged into a very long campaign. How little did they know of the inherent qualities of the Hellenic race, which it has displayed in every great crisis of its national career. When liberty and country are at stake, the Hellenic spirit does not fail to overcome the obstacles in its way, notwithstanding or abating until it reaches its goal. The memorable days of Thermopylae, Salamis, Marathon and Platæa are lived over again in the plains of Ephesus, Pergamos, Sardes, Troas, in the home of Orpheus and in the seas of Jason and Leander.

A Tenacious People

Once more this tenacious people, conscious of its high mission in the Near East and the eastern Mediterranean, has sent forth its citizen army to vanquish a tyrant's hordes. Ever since they placed their feet on Christian dominions of the Near East, the Turks have defied God and humanity. They have wrought nothing but destruction and misery and no Nemesis, however severe, can adequately chastise them for their deeds. There are over a million Turks in the territories occupied by Greece today, and yet not a hand has been raised against them to avenge what they were doing yesterday in flagrant disregard of the "rights of man." The Greeks did not march forth as invaders on foreign lands; they were crusaders, delivering from a ruthless enemy a soil very dear to them. And as they marched forth with faith and purpose true, humanity's banner was leading them on.

The Greek Opposition

In Greek politics we have the Opposition (dynamolitron) and the government (kyriopoyēn) in my opinion.

The Opposition in Greece (dynamolitron) is made up of three groups. The first comprises the so-called Constantinian Party, the general headquarters of which are to be found in Switzerland, and its chief lieutenants in New York. This party consists partly of those who, sharing the absolutist theory of monarchy, or being attached sentimentally or for other reasons to the former king, are yearning for his return. They may be termed the "sincere" Constantinians. They are infinitesimal, and history teaches us that people sharing ideas are always to be found around a fallen monarch.

The rest of this party is made up of those who have either been eclipsed by the public eye with the expulsion of the former king, or have lost, on account of it, their positions and incomes, and who desire for his return as their only means of ever regaining their former prestige and power. A number of former officers of the army are found amongst them, as well as former public officials who have either refused to serve the constitutional régime or have been dismissed from service owing to misconduct. All the above naturally expect a rich reward from their "master" on his return.

If one looks carefully into the representative elements composing the

above party, one finds that its members all agree on the foreign policy of their chief, and that they are all personally fond of him. There are, however, differences of opinion among them. For instance, the right wing of the party does not approve of the labor and land policy of the government, which they consider as radical. Again, the extreme left clamors for more radical measures.

Common Ground

The common ground on which they stand, however, and the record of their noteworthy achievements for Greece during the last ten years, units them with a bond of oneness such as to exclude the possibility of a serious rupture at the coming elections. Moreover, their personal affection to the Liberal chieftain is so strong that even in the event of secession on the part of the extremists, they will always support the government in questions of confidence. There is also an element inside the party which desires a republic, but if this question comes up in the forthcoming National Assembly, these republicans will submit to the verdict of the nation.

Such is the internal political situation in Greece, and those who picture it otherwise have either been misinformed, or draw their conclusions from what they hear from interested parties, hardly ever taking the trouble to visit Greece and find out the truth.

The Greeks of today is not the Greece of five or ten years ago. Certainly it is very unlike the Greece of 15 years ago, hence the explanation that many of the Greeks who have emigrated are often ignorant of the true state of affairs and easily misled by this or that propaganda. The best way to ascertain the true state of affairs is to sound the people and find out what they think.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Although by 218 votes to 140 the amendment in favor of exempting cooperative societies from the corporation profits tax, was defeated in the House of Commons recently, Cooperative Union officials are not without hope that some way will be found of ultimately saving the funds of the movement from what they consider unjust taxation.

Joseph Bradshaw, the organizing secretary of the Cooperative Union, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a special income tax committee was sitting in London to deal with this new development. The Chancellor had given a hint that he was prepared to consider any alternative which cooperators were prepared to bring forward. The special income tax committee will not, however, discuss any alternative, Mr. Bradshaw stated, and he expects the movement to fight the imposition of the tax. In accordance with the ruling of the special income tax conference held recently in London, another special Cooperative Congress will be called to decide the methods to be adopted in case the tax finally becomes law.

ASIATICS IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New Zealand—Although the attitude of the Roman Catholic church to the Prince of Wales has been officially defined by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sale (Victoria), Dr. Phelan, who said that the royal visitor would be welcomed by the Apostolic Delegate, there has been much criticism.

Included in the explanation given by Bishop Phelan regarding the apparent aloofness of his church in the welcome of the British heir was the following statement:

"The apostolic delegate represents the Pope and he speaks for bishops,

and you would be surprised if you knew how many people were doing it right here in Cincinnati at the famous old store of

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NEW ZEALAND IN NEED OF SHIPPING

Quantities of Meat Now Being Sent to United States to Relieve the Congestion in Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Several shiploads of New Zealand lamb have gone to the United States lately and more of this meat is to follow. The British Government, which is under contract to take the Dominion's exportable surplus of meat until June 30, 1920, has authorized these shipments as one way out of a difficulty.

The common ground on which they stand, however, and the record of their noteworthy achievements for Greece during the last ten years, units them with a bond of oneness such as to exclude the possibility of a serious rupture at the coming elections. Moreover, their personal affection to the Liberal chieftain is so strong that even in the event of secession on the part of the extremists, they will always support the government in questions of confidence. There is also an element inside the party which desires a republic, but if this question comes up in the forthcoming National Assembly, these republicans will submit to the verdict of the nation.

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CURRENT EVENTS IN DISTURBED IRELAND

Dublin Chamber of Commerce Asks for Irish Self-Government Subject to the Condition That Ulster Be Not Coerced

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Irish Industrial Development Association took place recently in the City Hall, with Mr. O'Dea in the chair. Mr. Good, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he was glad to notice an increase of 50 per cent in the receipts as compared with last year, and commented on a certain apathy shown in Dublin toward trade, and blamed the educational system. Dealing with the housing problem, Mr. Good said that, while thousands of houses were being erected in England and Scotland, nothing was being done in Ireland owing to the financial conditions imposed.

Mr. Darrell Figgis also spoke, and, referring to the threatened economic blockade of the country, said it might turn to be a blessing in disguise, as it should turn the thoughts of the Irish people to developing their own trade and resources. Mr. Erskine Childers pointed out that banking facilities for industrial progress were now provided by the National Land Bank, Dublin. It also helped people desirous of purchasing land and carried on ordinary banking business. He said there was £200,000,000 in joint stock banks and savings banks in Ireland which might well be kept in the country instead of going to establish industries in other countries.

Partition Bill Opposed

A remarkable resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, calling upon the government to give a pledge to concede self-government to Ireland subject only to the restrictions "that Ireland should remain within the Empire, and that Ulster should not be coerced." The resolution expressed horror at the crimes and reprisals which "are rapidly making life intolerable in Ireland" and called on all Irishmen of good will to use their utmost efforts to prevent the recurrence of these outrages. An emphatic request was made for the withdrawal of the present partition bill, in that it did not meet with the approval of any section.

The question of permitting professional legal men to attend Dail Eireann Courts has been up for consideration by the members of the Leinster Circuit. The meeting was more or less informal, but the majority of the junior members of the circuit were present, and they passed and signed the following "resolution: "That, in the opinion of the undersigned members of the Leinster Circuit, a member of the bar instructed by a solicitor is entitled to appear for a client before any arbitration court."

A Dail Eireann Law Court in Roscommon was recently held in the Garrison Hall, and although armed police were in attendance both inside and outside the court, no attempt was made to suppress it. Solicitors appeared for the clients, and several cases were settled.

Military Police Surprised

A most daring hold-up was effected recently in Dublin, the perpetrators, as usual, getting away scot-free. Three small detachments of military police who were stationed near Trinity College railings, and at the Bank of Ireland, all within 50 yards of, and in sight of, each other, were held up by about eight civilians, who captured the ammunition and arms of 11 soldiers in a thoroughfare crowded with people leaving the theaters. The three bodies of police were attacked simultaneously, and were completely surprised, except for the men at the Bank of Ireland, who managed to fire several shots, wounding three of the military police stationed opposite.

The murder of Frank Brooke, D.L., J.P., is the most daring as yet committed in Dublin. Three men entered Mr. Brooke's private office at Westland Row Station, and fired several revolver shots at him point blank. Mr. Brooke was engaged in duties at the time connected with the Dublin and South Eastern Railway Company of which he was chairman, and he was talking to Mr. Cotton, traffic manager of the London & North Western Railway Company, when the men entered. After shooting, the men walked coolly out of the station without attracting notice. Mr. Cotton was apparently left unmolested.

Mr. Brooke was an extensive land-owner, and was agent for the Earl of Fitzwilliams' estate. He spent much of his time in Dublin, staying at the Kildare Street Club, or the Shelbourne Hotel, and was a very frequent house guest at the Viceregal Lodge. He was a Privy Councillor, a member of the Turf Club, a director of the Hibernian Bank and several other important companies.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Cork is very strong in his condemnation of the murderers of Sergeant Mulhern at the door of the chapel in Bandon recently. He designates it as "singularly heinous" and "by far the most appalling of the murders committed during the course of the present political trouble."

Punishment by "Interdict" Bishop Colahan also pronounces that "if a person finds that membership is an organization may mean that he may be called on to take the life of a policeman, it is not lawful for him to join or to remain a member of that organization." The Bishop has therefore inflicted on the man who shot Sergeant Mulhern and on his abettors by command, counsel or otherwise, the canonical punishment known as "interdict." This implies that all those subject to it are excluded from all the "divine offices" of the church.

SOCIALIST AIDS AT GENEVA CONGRESS

Meeting of Second International Proved to Be an Attempt to Reunite Various Sections and Reconstruct the Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Congress of the Second International opened here recently. The large hall of the Maison Communale de Plainpalais, which was the scene of the meetings of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, was the rendezvous for Labor and Socialist delegates from the various countries.

It would appear that the Geneva Congress was another attempt on the part of the Secretariat and the leading spirits of the International to reunite the various sections and to reconstruct the organization. Tom Shaw of the British Labor Party, who has recently returned from Russia and who, in the absence of Mr. Henderson and Mr. van der Waerden, was elected president of the Congress, made his appeal for unity within the ranks of the International the keynote of his opening address.

Since the commencement of the war the International has passed through a series of critical periods. Tireless efforts were made during the war, and more particularly during its later stages, to unite the international working class. Even after the armistice, success was denied these attempts and it is stated by the Secretariat of the International that the cause of failure must be attributed not to external obstacles but to the lack of will on the part of a number of national sections themselves, first of all to secure the reunion of the international working class forces before indulging in mutual recriminations, or raising a quarrel about methods and policies.

Task of Reunion

After the armistice, the task of reunion was undertaken with renewed energy. A conference was held in Berne in February, 1919, followed by one in Amsterdam in April and another in Lucerne in August.

The object of the last was the defining of its attitude toward current political events, and to examine the draft scheme of the rules which were to serve as a basis of organization till the meeting of the general congress in Geneva. The Lucerne Conference also organized various committees charged with the preparation of reports on a number of questions placed upon the agenda of the Geneva Congress.

The provisional agenda handed to the delegates at the opening session includes the question of International unity, war responsibilities, international policy on the questions of peace and the League of Nations, democracy and dictatorship, socialism, political system of Socialism, Labor legislation, the high cost of living and the organization of the Socialist press.

In his opening speech, Tom Shaw expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Congress might prove successful, that unity might be attained, and that the delegates might go away feeling that the International was on its way to success. The international situation, the speaker declared, was particularly grave. The United States of America were not yet willing to enter that committed of nations which, it was hoped, would form a band of people, not merely of nations, which would render war impossible.

Irreconcilable Views

Mr. Shaw briefly surveyed the conditions prevailing in Finland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, the Baltic countries and Russia, and then added that, during all this black period, when there should be unity, the International was quarrelling within itself. He again expressed the hope that the Congress would put the organization on lines leading to success and that they would try to bring the trade unions into line with the political International. The president declared his opinion to be that the views which divided the International were irreconcilable, as, for instance, those of the employers' associations is partly determined by the fact that, during the summer months, all the mills close for a week's holiday and that opportunity is often taken in such times as the present to extend the holiday for a short period.

Record Flotations

The past six months have been a record time for textile flotations. The increase in capital over the corresponding period of last year is no less than £90,000,000. The review of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, company registration agents, shows that of 878 public companies of all classes registered, 220 were textile concerns. Among the private companies also, textiles contributed a large proportion. The private companies of all kinds totalled 5537 of which 433 were textile. The total of all textile companies was 653, representing a capital of £116,001,078.

The capital of many of the new companies is over £1,000,000, and of some it is over £2,000,000. For example, Cook, Son, and Co. (St. Paul's) Ltd. have a capital of £4,000,000, Crosses and Winkworth's Consolidated Mills £7,000,000, Wolsey Ltd. £3,000,000, Howe Bridge Cotton Spinning Company, (1920), £2,500,000, Paton and Baldwin's Ltd. £5,000,000, Rockhorses, Credson and Co. Ltd. £5,500,000. All the concerns classed as textile in Messrs. Jordan's return are not, it is of course, cotton companies, but it is a fair assumption that the cotton trade is responsible for the lion's share of these record figures.

Mr. Shaw referred to the provisional

agenda of the congress and commented on the item of war responsibilities. Speaking for the British delegates, he hoped the past would, indeed, be considered as past and gone and that if a discussion should arise on the question, in the meetings, that merely statements on behalf of the accused and the accusers should be made and then the congress turn to the upbuilding of the future.

With regard to the question of the League of Nations, the president said agreement was easy, for they all wanted a real League of Nations—of the people. In speaking of dictatorship versus democracy, Mr. Shaw said there was no halfway, and declared himself wholly on the side of democracy. In concluding he stated that Socialist movements press for open dealing and peace, and for the redefining of the full fruits of their labor to the working classes.

The secretary of the congress, C. Huygens, made a personal proposal that the secretariat, which has been housed in Brussels since September, 1919, should be transferred to London, and he gave as reasons the fact that the English movement stands out clearly and definitely, and that it has good relations with the other countries, and further, that the cooperation of the Anglo-Saxon race was essential for the success of the International.

Commissions were then appointed by the delegates of the different countries to deal with various items of the agenda. The chairman announced that the commissions would meet that afternoon and all through the following day, and that their meetings would be closed to the press, though official reports would be given out.

CORAL REEF THOUGHT 30,000 YEARS OLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Coral grows twice as fast in Samoan waters as in the Atlantic Ocean, and a reef of an age estimated at 30,000 years has been found in American Samoa, according to Prof. Alfred G. Mayor, director of marine biology for the Carnegie Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, who directed an expedition which has been doing research work among the coral reefs of Samoa since 1917. Professor Mayor arrived here recently to attend the pan-Pacific scientific congress. "Our object has been to study the relation between the reefs and the shore in Samoa," Professor Mayor says.

UNIVERSALISTS IN SESSION

GLoucester, Massachusetts.—The 150th anniversary of the founding of Universalism in America by the Rev. John Murray was the occasion yesterday for a pilgrimage of thousands of Universalists from throughout the country to this old fishing port. Pageants, addresses, sermons and visits to historic shrines will be the means of presenting Universalist history during the celebration, which will continue through next Sunday. The exercises yesterday were held in the First Church, the home of the oldest Universalist congregation in the United States.

Port for Dominion Ships

The outstanding facts of the situation are that dominion commercial navies are under construction, that a port will be needed in the mother country to be primarily reserved for dominion ships, and that Langstone Harbor, ideally situated as it is, is a business proposition to be considered.

If it were simply intended to compete

for Dominion Ships

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If it were simply intended to compete

AMBITION SCHEME TO AID PORTSMOUTH

Business Life of Naval Port May Be Fostered by Converting Adjoining Langstone Harbor Into a Commercial Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England.—For the past 500 years Portsmouth has been known all over the world as the premier naval port of Britain. But admiralty policy since the cessation of hostilities is threatening its prosperity so alarmingly that all sections of the community are cooperating in the desire to avert the stagnation which they feel will occur if they rely, as hitherto, on the sustenance of the Navy.

Although the town has a population of over 250,000 people, it does not boast of any large industry, and Portsmouth is doing its utmost to foster the moribund commercial life that has been merely an adjunct of its activities in the past, and to encourage the initiation of new industrial schemes that will absorb the dockyard men who are being weekly discharged from government employ.

Scheme Practicable

One big scheme is the conversion of the adjacent harbor, known as Langstone Harbor, into a first-class commercial port. For many years the feasibility of the proposal has been canvassed, but, despite the favorable reports of Sir John Rennie, and Sir Wolf Barry, no practical steps have been taken by the corporation. Recent events, however, have stirred them into action. Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice has been consulted and his exhaustive report affirms the practicability of the undertaking.

The development of Langstone Harbor on the lines of Sir Maurice's scheme would cost between £13,000,000 and £15,000,000 at present day prices. The corporation feels, therefore, that it could not face such a financial responsibility, and so has decided to place the scheme before the Colonial Governments and try to enlist their cooperation. Portsmouth wants to make Langstone a dominion port, and the dominions will be offered control of the harbor board if they acquiesce in the scheme. It is contended that the governments will look favorably on the proposition in consequence of the fact that they need a distributing port in connection with their rapidly expanding trade with Europe, and that the railway companies will support the venture in view of the prospect of new trade coming to these islands.

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APPOINTMENTS TO THE COUNCIL OF INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the India office that the Governor-General of India in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, proposes to notify under Section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, that section 28 of the act, with other consequential amendments of the present act, shall be brought into operation immediately. The effect of the notification will be that all present members of the viceroy's executive council will, under the terms of section 47 of the act, vacate their seats on that date and that the existing statutory restriction on the number of members will be removed.

The King has been pleased to approve the following reappointments and appointments to the Council, to take effect immediately. General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, Sir George Rivers Lowndes, Sir George Stapylton Barnes, Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shah, William Malcolm Hall, Sir Thomas Henry Holland, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhachar Sarma Garu.

The intention is that on reappointment the first six members should in the ordinary course hold office for the remainder of the term for which they were originally appointed.

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CHINESE ARE AGAIN GROWING OPIUM

Former Cutting off of Opium Supply Led to Importation of Substitutes and Finally to the Recrudescence of Opium Habit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Although eight years ago opium was exterminated in China, the melancholy fact has to be registered that China has gone back to the bad old days previous to the famous convention, with this difference, that instead of Great Britain selling Indian opium to China, Japan is selling morphine. And thus a new phase of Japan's strangle hold on China opens up, with all its alarming consequences for all sincere friends of China.

Reaction in Favor

It was the method adopted to suppress poppy cultivation, the utter callousness for the future displayed by the officials, rather than the fact of its suppression, which has led to the present reaction in its favor; and, with the return to the old order, follow all the attendant evils. For, from the point of view of at least one province, the sudden destruction of the poppy crop, though the only possible solution, spelt little less than disaster. In Yunnan, the return of opium, though it means moral ruin, also means material prosperity; and it is of opium in Yunnan more especially that this article deals.

Yunnan is curious country. It is enormous, pockmarked into high mountains. Its population is sparse and scattered,—a few million inhabitants lost in a world of mountains seamed by deep gorges. Rice, beans, flax, and other crops are raised in limited quantity; but on the high plateaux little can be grown. Much of the front has been ruthlessly cut down, letting the heavy rains work havoc on the steep slopes.

Banishing Opium

To grasp the situation we must go back to the time when the British Government, in agreement with Peking, promised to reduce the importation of Indian opium into China, in the same ratio as the suppression of its cultivation in China itself, till both finally ceased altogether. Thereupon Peking boldly set out to banish opium from China; and in spite of the gloomy forebodings of her critics, actually accomplished the seemingly impossible task. Such, in fact, was the prestige of the old Manchu Government, that a decree issued from Peking was obeyed without question. To carry into effect the order of the central government, the provincial governments adopted ruthless measures.

Disobedient farmers were threatened with the most severe penalties, and to enforce the decree, officials toured the provinces. Wherever the poppy was found growing, it was rooted out, and the offenders beaten. This drastic method was particularly applied to places like Yunnan, where concealment of crops was not difficult. But the attitude of Yunnan toward opium was of an entirely different order to that of most provinces. For cotton cannot be grown there, it has to be imported. All raw cotton for weaving and all cotton cloth is imported into Yunnan, and the silver to pay for this must be raised by means of export.

Now, it has been considered that the only crop Yunnan, on its somewhat bleak and barren plateaux, could grow in sufficient quantity for export was the opium poppy. The poppy flourishes in Yunnan. People would come from different parts of southeast Asia to the fairs of Yunnan in order to buy it. A sudden changing of the balance of trade by the withdrawal of opium, therefore occurred.

No Other Crops Grown

There was a heavy deficit of silver, and consequently of cotton. Matters were much worse than they need have been, or ought to have been: firstly, and this is the important point, owing to lack of imagination on the part of the authorities, who, with singular want of foresight, had taken no steps to introduce any other crop which might replace the prohibited poppy; secondly, owing to the ruthless destruction of standing crops in the spring, for it was then too late to plant anything else.

True, some attempt was made to introduce a trumpery silk industry. This trumpery silk, which is much coarser in texture than ordinary silk, is obtained from a species of caterpillar which feeds on oak; several different oaks are used, and it was hoped that some of them might do well in Yunnan, where indeed many oaks do grow at various altitudes. But the innovation was not popular with the conservative farmers. Moreover, an industry is not established in a year, though it may be destroyed in a month. However, it is certain the problem facing Yunnan was not, and is not, insoluble. It would not be difficult to find a crop suited to the Yunnan plateau country, if exhaustive trials were undertaken.

Yunnan Agitated

As a consequence of the opium decree, Yunnan has been in an agitated state ever since the revolution. There have been local revolutions, mutinies among the troops, and small risings. Beggars soon began to swarm in the Province, and highway robbery is of frequent occurrence. But meanwhile an attempt was made to maintain a skeleton crop of opium, so to speak; and the apparently stray poppies one saw scattered among crops of peas and beans were actually there by design. Thus was seed saved against

a return to the old order; and that magnificent concerted effort by the otherwise effete Manchu Government which stamped opium out of China, has come to naught!

As to the normal aspect of growing opium poppy, this article is only concerned with the facts of the situation. The economic necessity of some crop for export, has been sufficiently insisted on. But it may be remarked that opium is not an economic crop. It is not food, it does no good to the people, only harm, and it is merely grown for want of anything else, that it may be sold.

The cutting off of the opium supply has been followed by the importation of substitutes, thus preparing the way for a recrudescence of the opium habit.

The points to be emphasized are: that the opium poppy is again being cultivated in China on an extensive scale; that in comparatively poor mountainous provinces like Yunnan and Kansu, some well adapted crop, or some industry, must be introduced, to maintain the trade balance; that if the Chinese themselves cannot control the opium affair in their own country no one else can do it for them.

BEIRUT CELEBRATES FOURTEENTH OF JULY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The streets were effectively beflagged and decorated in celebration of the French fête of the 14th of July. Balconies, windows and doors were adorned with flags, lanterns and tri-colors. The city was unusually animated and the crowds were in holiday garb.

Warships and other vessels which were in the port were illuminated in the evening by electricity, so arranged as to form a coronet of light. The Committee of Goldsmiths and Jewelers had organized for the forenoon a reception which attracted a numerous gathering in the Sursock quarter which was decorated with flags, bunting and flags.

On behalf of the corporation Shukri Salhaine in a spirited address said: "While France celebrates today the souvenir of her greatness and the triumph of liberty, Beirut commemo- rates with her this day of immortal glory. The Jewelers Committee of our town should in particular take a prominent share in these celebrations, uniting its manifestations of homage to those which flow in from all parts of the noble and chivalrous nation, which will preside henceforward over the destinies of our beloved country."

The Intendant Militaire, Mr. Copin replied, appealing to all to work in unity for the future of a prosperous Syria, with the aid of France, the sincere friend of the Syrian people.

The chief feature of the day was the grand review of troops which passed before His Excellency, General Gouraud, at Canon Square. Balconies and roofs served as the principal posts of observation for a dense crowd and the mixture of Oriental costumes and uniforms added a touch of the picturesque to the spectacle.

At 5 p. m. precisely, General Gouraud at the head of his staff crossed the square, then returned. Having saluted the stand he dismounted from his horse and took up his position.

The troops included poilus, in their war helmets, Moroccans on foot, or riding their small horses, the Sénégalese, and the Syrian gendarmerie, all of whom were vociferously applauded by the onlookers. But the keenest enthusiasm was excited by the detachment of fine tanks. After the review a reception was held at the general's residence, where hundreds of people went to express to the commander-in-chief of the army of the Levant their good wishes for France, for the Republic and for Franco-Syrian collaboration.

BUILDING MATERIALS INQUIRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An official inquiry to determine whether there are any combinations of building material interests unlawfully fixing prices will be asked of federal and local authorities by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production. The committee resumes hearings in this city today, after meetings in other cities.

Senator Calder charges that savings banks here have been exacting exorbitant bonuses from those who borrowed money to build dwelling houses. Recommendations for legislation which the committee will make to Congress will cover this point.

The State Federation of Labor Convention at Binghamton has appointed a committee to report a housing program. The committee will make recommendations for new laws and pledge Labor's full support to the campaign for speeding up construction.

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INCREASED WATER POWER IS URGED

United States Power Board Expert Says There Is No More Important Factor in Settlement of Industrial Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—A question of vital interest is that of developing the water power of the United States and apropos of the subject a Maine news paper presents the discussion of the recent Federal legislation as developed by the secretary of the Federal Power Commission, Oscar C. Merrill. Mr. Merrill, who is a native of Maine, taught following his graduation at Bates. He then took his degree of B. S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went to California as instructor in engineering at the state university. He did private engineering work in that State and in Oregon until 1909 when he became district engineer for the United States Forest Service and a year later chief engineer of the same with headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia. He is now executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission and is recognized as an authority in that line. His contributions appear in technical periodicals and he has published a treatise in three volumes on "Electric Power and Development in the United States."

"The failure to obtain adequate water power legislation heretofore has been due," Mr. Merrill states, "chiefly to the attitude of two groups of opponents: First, the advocates of state rights as against federal control; and second, a minority representation of water power interests who have persistently attempted to stompede Congress into granting permanent rights on our public lands and navigable rivers. These obstructions and many others, however, have now been thrown aside and the way opened by the new law for the development of our water power in a manner fair to all concerned, of the tremendous water power resources of the country."

Need of Increasing Use

"There is great need," Mr. Merrill continued, "of increasing the use of water power in this country to reduce the drain of coal and petroleum supplies, particularly the latter. Then, even if our coal supply were unlimited, the reduction in the demand upon labor and transportation equipment would be sufficient reason for the substitution of water power for steam power wherever possible. The petroleum supply, particularly in the west, where the greatest portion is used for fuel, is being rapidly depleted; consumption has exceeded production and stocks in storage are fast disappearing. With the substitution of water power in central stations for steam power, and with the electrification of railroads, a large part of the use of petroleum for fuel would be eliminated."

"Although new developments and extension to existing developments, both water power and steam power, will be necessary to meet the demands of the immediate future, a very considerable increase in the output of electric energy could be obtained by the combination of existing isolated plants into single systems through the medium of high tension transmission lines."

"This power equipment, particularly in the great manufacturing states of the east, where the greatest demand exists, is still in large degree in a primitive state of development. Were the power stations inter-connected to the full extent which is now thoroughly practicable, hundreds of millions of additional kilowatt hours of electrical energy could be made available without the addition of a single kilowatt of equipment."

"While inter-connection of stations is a measure of economy in steam power development, it is a measure of necessity in any general water power development, particularly in the Eastern United States. No considerable development of the eastern water power will come about except through interconnection of plants over wide territories, that the diversity of demand in different markets and the variation of water supply at different sites may

make such an interconnection necessary."

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RECREATION WORK MAKING PROGRESS

Cities Generally Appreciate the Value of Play Activities—Reports Show Increases in Nearly Every Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Recreational work in the United States received a great stimulus through the varied war entertainment programs, and an increased responsibility for municipal recreation during the reconstruction period followed the work of the War Camp Community Service, according to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which has headquarters in this city.

"There will be no more important factor in the future settlement of the industrial problems of this country than power. Unless we are to continue in an unending cycle of higher wages on account of higher prices, followed by higher prices on account of higher wages, some element must be introduced to break this cycle. It can be broken only by the production of more goods at less cost and this can be accomplished without reduction of wages only by the use of more and cheaper mechanical power. We can get more and cheaper power only by developing our water powers, tying them in with our existing steam stations, with new stations located at the mine itself and by operating them all as units in great interstate systems."

"The American people have during the past twelve months given a remarkable demonstration of their faith in the value and soundness of the municipal recreation movement by authorizing the issuance of bonds to the total amount of \$13,510,000, to be used for recreational purposes."

"Basing the work on the reports of 423 cities, the organization says that 339 centers were maintained last year under paid leadership, and at least 31 cities inaugurated playground and neighborhood recreation center work during 1919, an increase of 55 per cent over the previous year. Various other communities have plans for recreation development, 58 cities indicating the possibility of work next year. During 1919, 56 cities maintained playgrounds for the exclusive use of colored children, and 14 reported that their grounds were used by both white and colored children. Some playgrounds are operated by the municipalities, others by private organizations and some by a combination of the two. The number of playgrounds donated to cities during 1919 is greater than in any preceding year; 58 cities receiving such gifts.

RECENT STRENGTH OF INDUSTRIALS

Within a Week Many Speculative Issues Figured in Sharp Gains—Approximately 36 Per Cent Recovery From the Low Level

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unobtrusively the security market made quite a little upward progress during the last week. The railroad stocks worked up to their highest average price level since mid-April in anticipation of the new rate schedules.

The reaction in industrial stocks from their July 8 highs amounted to 11.31 points and carried the price barometer to new lows since the culmination of last year's rise. In the last fortnight approximately 36 per cent of this loss was made up.

Bear Factors

On August 9 and 10 when stocks were low foreign news told of a precarious situation along the Russo-Polish frontier which, however, subsequently turned into a big Polish victory. Then there was also further tightening of credits which led to restricted operations in Wall Street and continued fall in commodity prices.

Commencing a week ago speculative industrials figured in sharp gains in the face of somewhat mixed news and rather moderate stock market interest.

Recent Rally

The extent of the rally in prominent industrial stocks from the more recent lows, generally made between August 9 and 18, follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. International	75 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	97 1/2	91 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Amer. Woolen	81 1/2	72 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Anaconda	53 1/2	49 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	142	128 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	110 1/2	100	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bethlehem Steel B.	78 1/2	68	104	104
Central Leather	55 1/2	49 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chrysler	139 1/2	122 1/2	17	17
Inter. Merch. Mar. pfd.	77 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	164 1/2	146	150	150
Pan-Anglo Sugar	89 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Reprolog	83 1/2	62 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Sinclair	28 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Stromberg Carburetor	77 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
United States Rubber	88 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
United States Steel	80 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Utah Copper	61 1/2	56 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2

BIG DECREASE IN MOTOR PRODUCTION

DETROIT, Michigan—Motor production for July in the Detroit district fell off 13,962 for passenger car output and 4475 for truck output, according to reports to the Motor World. The passenger car total was 147,229 and truck production 15,468.

The total figures are not said to be indicative of the situation, as the heavy production at the Ford factory alone prevented the total from being several thousand lower. Ford in June produced 72,921 cars and 10,931 trucks. All factories except Ford in June produced 88,330 cars, while July records show a production of but 64,037, a decrease of 24,293.

July truck production in all factories except Ford's shows a decrease of 2795, compared with the June figures. The slowing up of domestic demand has prompted efforts of manufacturers to increase export shipments.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by wholesalers and manufacturers shows a slight improvement over that of last week, but has not the firm tone of the last few years.

In the Pacific Coast section purchases are better than last week, but not so active as the corresponding week of the past two years. Indebtedness is higher than shown in any of the three periods of comparison.

Payments show an improvement and are more active than last week and the corresponding week two years ago, but not so active as the corresponding week last year.

There is a better feeling reported in the buying of the week by merchants in the Pacific Coast section, and much more optimism in the belief of better fall trade than was expected.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

	Increase	Decrease
Total reserve	\$16,555,000	-\$11,000
Circulation	124,829,000	-\$9,000
Bullion	123,028,000	+\$3,000
Other secs	75,882,000	+\$23,000
Other debs	100,591,000	+\$16,543,000
Public debs	15,363,000	+\$7,100,000
Other secs	41,553,000	-\$17,163,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 14.30 per cent, compared with 12.52 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 22.90 to 22.80 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £676,644,000, compared with £556,090,000 in the corresponding week last year.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver, domestic 99 1/2, foreign 98.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 3/4d.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

London, England—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	35	34	34	34
Am. Car. & Fdry.	125 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Inter. Corp.	74	74	73 1/2	74
Am. Loco.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am. Smelters	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am. Sugar	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Woolen	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Anaconda	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchison	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Atch. & W. L.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Bald Loco.	137 1/2	135	135	135
Bald. & O.	108 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Bald. Steel B.	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Bath Motor	77	76	76	77
Can. Pac.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Can. Leather	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Chandler	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	88	87	85	85
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	35	34	34	34
Corn Prodcts.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Crucible Steel	138	135 1/2	137 1/2	138
Cuba Can. Sug.	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	25
do pfd	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Endicott, John.	70	70	70	70
Gen. Motors	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich	56	55 1/2	55 1/2	56
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int. Paper	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	26
Invincible Oil	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kennecott	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Maxwell Mot.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Marine	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
do pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Mex. Pet.	162	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Midvale	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mo. Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. & N. W.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33	33	33	33
No. Pacific	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pan Am. P.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pan Am. P.	81	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Penn.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Punta. Allegre	74	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Rep. & St. L.	91	91	91	91
Roy D. of N.Y.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Sinclair	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
So. Pac.	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
So. Rail.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Studebaker	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Stromberg	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Tex. Co.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Trans. Oil	92	92	92	92
Un. Pac.	118 1/2	120	118 1/2	120
U. S. Rubber	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
U. S. Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Utah Copper	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Vanadium St.	71	71	69 1/2	71
Willys-Over.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Westinghouse	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Total sales	350,000	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

MILL STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

MILL STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

AMOSKEAG

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

BOSTON STOCKS

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

For All Occasions

"It's just the same dress every time!" declared one girl, and her statement seemed quite incredible until she revealed the secret which made her dainty dark blue frock adaptable to all occasions.

It was made of dotted swiss, very dark blue in color, and relieved by a small white polka dot. This material, incidentally, is among the most practical of all the summer fabrics, since it can be effectively combined with many other materials, and so affords an opportunity to use remnants, which just now can be purchased to good advantage. Made with dark blue organdie or with white it is very good, or it may be combined with dark blue material striped with white, or having a small white figure.

This dress, which lent itself to many uses, was made with a plain waist which fastened on one side, was made with a square neck and short sleeves, and so fastened that if desired the wider half of the front could be turned under and snapped. Thus it was possible to wear with it one of the white vests and collars which are now so fashionable. Sometimes it was worn with a white collar and no vest; again, one of the deep sash collars finished it, or it was worn with two white bands which came over the shoulder and down underneath the sash or belt. Again, a very deep collar, really almost a yoke, which came down nearly to the waistline, was worn with it.

These accessories were the simplest things imaginable, so far as their making was concerned. They were made of short lengths of material which had been picked up on remnant counters or left over from summer frocks.

One set, of surplice collar, wide sash and tiny pockets—these fastened to the frock with "snaps," or patent fasteners—was of white swiss, having a stripe of heavy threads, and edged with Irish crochet edging, which was picked up at a little lace shop for an absurdly small price. Another set consisted of the two wide shoulder straps, which came down far enough under the sash worn with them to cover the fasteners where the pockets were intended to fasten: the ends of these straps were turned up, edged with lace, and so made pockets. The very deep yoke, which apparently buttoned to the frock with little pearl buttons, was made of all-over embroidery, edged with Valenciennes lace. Dotted swiss made a very plain sailor collar, cuffs and wide belt—these were worn when the dress was donned for morning wear or tennis. Another deep, square collar, edged with very pretty lace, and worn with a sash to match, made the frock charming for afternoon wear. And once, when its owner was confronted with the problem of the misfit trunk and had nothing but the blue dress—in which she had traveled all day—to wear to an evening musical, she hied her to the village shop and bought some beautiful cross-barred white swiss and some very pretty lace, a very good copy of a far more expensive pattern. These were fashioned into a charming little surplice collar which terminated in long, wide ends that came around the waist and tied in a big, butterfly bow in the back. And then she made an apron, like the filet one which she had seen on a smart little taffeta frock only a few days before in town. This apron, like its relatives, which have appeared on so many charming little dresses this year, was very deep and not so very wide, ending just before it reached the wearer's hips on the side, and coming to the hem of the dress. And it made the freshly laundered frock look so pretty and frilly that nobody suspected that it filled an emergency.

A Crankless Ice Cream Freezer

A new ice-cream freezer that does away with the cranking process which has deprived so many of us of home-made ice creams and ices is seen more and more frequently in the stores this summer. It is a small affair, which comes in one and two-quart sizes, and has come into quite general use, for picnics and excursions, as well as for making the dessert for dinner at home.

Any recipe may be used, and where is there a housewife who has not a cherished one that has been used only on state occasions when there was some one available to do the cranking?

This one is a vacuum freezer, made of white enameled ware, with a handle on one side to make it convenient for carrying. There are no wooden parts to become water-soaked. It is the acme of simplicity, easy to understand and to clean.

The cream is put into the center well from the top, and the lid is snapped into place with a patent fastener, then the freezer is turned over and the ice packed into the ice compartment from the bottom, and the bottom lid screwed on, so there is no possible chance for the salt and ice to get into the cream. There is an air chamber surrounding the ice compartment, which causes the ice to spend its force against the cream chamber, as the cold cannot pass through the air wall.

Due to the vacuum, the cream will freeze in half an hour, and will remain hard for eight hours, making it possible to fill the freezer before starting on a picnic, tuck the whole affair away in the back of an automobile, and have a cold dessert for the luncheon in the woods.

One filling of ice will freeze two fillings of cream. In this way enough of the custard may be mixed at one time to fill the freezer twice, and the portion for the second filling left in the refrigerator until wanted.

No turning, or shaking, or stirring is necessary. The freezer may be filled

and set in the ice box until meal time, when it may be set on the dining table for convenient service, its white enamel surface giving an inviting cool indication of its contents.

Frozen watermelon is an out-of-the-ordinary summer dessert. Every woman knows the long hours a melon must be on ice in order to chill it thoroughly, and this delightful dessert which may be prepared in half an hour makes it possible to serve the melon a very short time after it is delivered at the kitchen door.

Frozen Watermelon—Take all of the

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GOOD CRANBERRY CROP IS PREDICTED

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts cranberry crop is estimated at 300,000 barrels, a decrease of 18 per cent from last year, in a report issued yesterday by V. A. Sanders, field agent of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop compares favorably, however, with the five-year average of 250,000 barrels and the 10-year average of 290,000 barrels.

The crop when harvested, the report says, may vary considerably from the present estimate, depending upon future conditions. During the past three weeks the crop has shown marked improvement. The New England report on apples indicates a crop considerably smaller than last year. Peaches are reported a very small crop throughout the region.

ARGENTINA'S NEED OF POPULATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina's major problem is to obtain population. Today there are only seven inhabitants to the square mile, and nearly 1,500,000 of 8,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic live in one city, Buenos Aires, from which it is apparent that the population of the rural districts is sparse indeed. One thoughtful writer says:

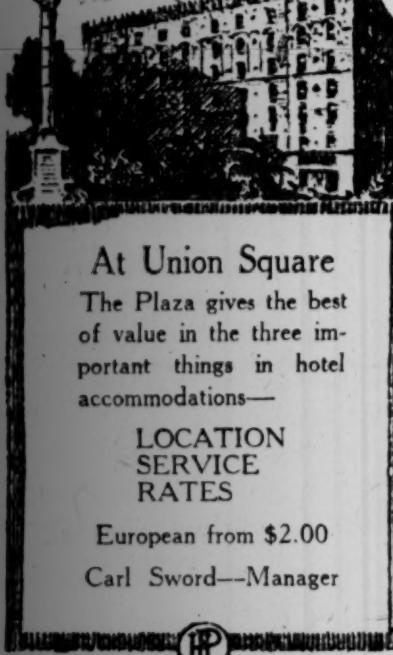
"If Argentina is to continue as a progressive country, its doors must be opened to immigrants, living conditions of wage earners must be improved, and some steps must be taken to make accessible to small farmers the immense holdings of rich agricultural land which are now lying uncultivated in the hands of rich land barons."

HOTELS

WESTERN

HOTEL PLAZA

SAN FRANCISCO



At Union Square

The Plaza gives the best of value in the three important things in hotel accommodations—

LOCATION
SERVICE
RATES

European from \$2.00
Carl Sword—Manager

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Back Bay 8045



RATES

Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all persons per day:
For 1 person... \$1.50. \$2.00 per day
For 2 persons... \$2.00. \$3.00. \$4.00 per day
Two Connecting Rooms, Two Persons per day
Bathrooms, \$1.00 per person per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Executive Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$2.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1870.

OLD NATICK INN
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

A delightful trip for a day or the week-end over good roads, through beautiful country.

GOOD FOOD. MODERN EQUIPMENT.
Telephone Natick 8618. Miss Harris, Mgr.

CLIMB MT. WASHINGTON
BY MOTOR

The automobile road up Mt. Washington is now open; 8 miles long; unexcelled scenery. Persons not desiring to use their own cars may secure first-class automobile transportation at the Glen House, a comfortable hotel at the foot of the mountain.

Write for booklet to

GLEN HOUSE Gorham, N. H.

THE HEUBLEIN HOTEL Hartford, Conn.

Facing State Capitol Opposite Business Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for 100 cars.

CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

The COPELY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.

Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

EDWARD C. FOGG Managing Director

Call Address COPLEY Telephone BOSTON

241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Near Massachusetts Avenue

A La Carte All Hours

Refined Music

Excellent Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Table d'hôte Week day Luncheon 60c

Robbins Inc.

Restaurant, Confections, Catering

Hartford's Unique Dining Place

Management of W. R. ROBBINS

Hartford, Connecticut.

Excellent Food and Service

Special Table d'hôte Week day Luncheon 60c

Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also SAVOY CAFE

CANADA

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The Windsor

Dominion Square, Montreal

European plan exclusively. Headquarters for Conventions, Commercial, Social, etc.

Rates on application. JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager

Cable Address "Windreal," Montreal.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Prop.

HOTEL LENOX

Lenox Street at Delaware

European plan. Every room an outside room.

\$2.50 up. On Empire

Tour. Room free.

U. A. MINER, Managing Director.

When You Visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Add your pleasure and comfort by staying at the Hotel Lenox.

Quintessentially situated, yet very convenient to business, theater and shopping district, and Niagara Falls Boulevard.

HOTEL CLENDENING

202 West 108th Street, New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room, bath, nearly \$1.00

Parlor, bed and bath, \$1.50

Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$2.50 and up.

Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or à la Carte.

Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL BOND

BOND BONDMORE

BOND ANNEX HOTEL

Three modern hotels of

HAROLD, Conn., under owner-management of HARRY S. BOND

Exclusively for Women

HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Rates \$2.00 and up per day

Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

The Gardner House

E. G. LITTLEFIELD, Manager,

Jamestown, R. I.

Open May 15 to Sept. 15

Impressive beautiful Narragansett Bay.

Five miles away from great New England

Cities. Bathing and boating 20 minutes by ferry from Newport. Special rates to families for the season.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Bristol

129-135 West 48th Street

122-124 West 49th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy

Cleanliness

Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of

New York, at moderate prices.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Leighton

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A. R. JAQUITH, Manager

Hotel Garde

OPPOSITE UNION STATION

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

WALTER S. GARDE

EUROPEAN PLAN

Club Breakfasts Special Lunches

Table d'Hôte Dinners

Hotel Ramona

174-176 Ellis Street, SAN FRANCISCO

All outside rooms, each with private bath.

Electric Elevators—Centrally Located. Rates

By the Week. Seventeenth Street Cars

Direct from Union Station. Phone Main 3265.

ROY M. SCOTT, Prop.

"Comfort without Extravagance"

HOTEL LAND

17th & 18th Streets, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Large Modern, airy rooms—200 With Bath.

Electric Elevators—Centrally Located. Rates

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ROWING EVENTS
TO START TODAY

Olympic Regatta Will Be Held Near Brussels With the Final Races Taking Place on Sunday — Draw Is Announced

ANTWERP, Belgium (Thursday)—United States oarsmen are well placed in the preliminary heats of the Olympic regatta which will be held near Brussels tomorrow and Saturday, as a result of the drawings which took place yesterday. The English eight-oared crew and the Canadian four are considered the most dangerous rivals of the American sweep swimmers; but they will not meet, in any event, before the semi-finals on Saturday.

The preliminary heats in the single sculls will be held Friday. England, Switzerland and Tzeczo-Slovakia will meet in the first; Italy, Belgium and Holland in the second; United States and Sweden in the third and New Zealand and Denmark in the fourth.

The winners in each heat will row in the semi-finals Saturday afternoon, and the final heat will be held Sunday afternoon.

The pair-oared crews, without coxswains, will row Friday afternoon, Brazil, United States and Holland meeting in the first heat; Belgium and Italy in the second and Switzerland and France in the third. The winners of the three heats will meet in the final Sunday afternoon. The pair-oared crews, with coxswains, row Saturday afternoon, Italy and Belgium being drawn for the first heat, United States and France for the second and Switzerland and Brazil for the third. The three winners will meet the day after.

Sweden, Canada and Switzerland are drawn in the first heat for four-oared shells, which will be rowed Saturday afternoon. Norway, France and Belgium will meet in the second, and Brazil, United States and Tzeczo-Slovakia in the third. The three winners will meet in the final Sunday afternoon.

The preliminaries for the eight-oared crews will be held Friday afternoon, Norway and Tzeczo-Slovakia meeting in the first, Switzerland and England in the second, United States and Belgium in the third and France and Holland in the fourth. Winners in these heats will meet in the semi-finals Saturday afternoon, and the final heat will be rowed late on Sunday afternoon.

Sweden, Canada and Switzerland are drawn in the first heat for four-oared shells, which will be rowed Saturday afternoon. Norway, France and Belgium will meet in the second, and Brazil, United States and Tzeczo-Slovakia in the third. The three winners will meet in the final Sunday afternoon.

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Norman Ross, United States, and W. W. Harris Jr., Honolulu, won their heats in the 400-meter free style swimming trials and qualified for the final. M. J. McDermott, United States Navy, and John Howell, United States, qualified in the trials of the 200-meter breast stroke.

In the springboard diving trials, L. E. Kupn, United States, and L. J. Balbach, United States, won first and second places, respectively in their heats with Ekstrand, Sweden, third. The second heat was won by Blomgren, Sweden with C. Pinkstone, United States, and Janison, Sweden, third. The winners of the first three places qualified for the semi-finals: Wellisch of Brazil, who finished fourth in the second heat did not qualify.

United States wrestlers in the light-weight class were eliminated in the preliminary catch-as-catch-can bouts of the Olympic Games here last night, when Svensson, of Sweden, defeated George Metropoulos of Gary, Indiana, in the trial round and Antilla, of Finland, beat J. Shimmon, New York A. C. in the quarter-finals. The Americans, however, qualified their full quota of two men in each of the other classes.

In the other bouts the results were as follows: Featherweights, C. D. Ackery, United States, beat Dialetas, of Greece, and S. N. Gerson, United States, defeated Makinson, of England; middleweights, MacDonald, United States, beat Lopponen, Canada; light heavyweights, W. S. Maurer, United States, beat Idradou, of France, and Lieut. J. R. Redmond, United States Navy, defeated Wilson, of England; heavyweights, N. Pendleton, United States, beat Salida, of Finland, and R. J. Meyer, United States, defeated Mason, of England.

In the quarter-finals, Gersons and Ackery won their bouts in the featherweight class, the former defeating Barathou, of France, and the latter defeating Kaiser, of Switzerland.

The final standing in the gymnastic team competition, European method, was: Italy, first with 359.855 out of a possible 404 points; Belgium, second with 346.785; and France, third with 340.10.

The individual standing was: Zompo, Italy, first with 88.25 out of a possible 96 points; Marcos, France, second with 87.62; Garnier, France, third with 87.45; F. J. Kitz, United States, was placed tenth.

In the Olympic clay court tennis championship, final round, L. Raymond of South Africa, defeated Ichiba, Kumagai, Japan, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's singles.

In the men's doubles O. G. N. Turnbull and Max Woosman, England, defeated Kumagai and Kashio, Japan, 6-2, 5-7, 7-5, 7-5.

In the women's singles Miss Suzanne Lenglen, France, won from Miss E. D. Holman, England, 6-3, 6-0.

In the women's doubles Mrs. R. G. McNair and Miss K. McKane, England, defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Miss E. D. Holman, England, 8-6, 6-4.

In the mixed doubles Miss Lenglen and Max Decugis, France, defeated Miss McKane and Mr. Woosman, England, 6-4, 6-2.

The final official award in the Olympic boxing gives the team trophy to England, her representatives scoring 11 points. The United States was

second with 10, Canada third with 9, and Denmark and France tied for fourth with 6.

At a meeting of the International Olympic Committee it was decided that the intermediate Olympic Games of 1922 should be held in Brazil. They are to be known as the South American Olympic games.

The next meeting of the committee will be held in Geneva in June, 1921, when applications for the holding of the 1924 Olympic Games will be considered. Applications have already been received from Atlantic City, Chicago and Pasadena, United States; Rome, Italy; and Christiania, Norway. There is, however, no indication at present as to which place is favored.

MARK ARIE AND F. S.
WRIGHT WIN TITLES

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Breaking 198 clay targets out of a possible 200, Mark Arie, veteran marksman of Champaign, Illinois, has won the United States amateur championship at single targets, 18 yards rise.

The American professional championship 200 targets at an 18-yard rise resulted in a deadlock between C. A. Spencer of St. Louis, and R. O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, each breaking 195 targets. In a shootoff of 50 targets, Spencer won, 49 to 48.

F. S. Wright of Buffalo, New York, champion of New York State, won the American amateur singles championship from 39 expert marksmen of the United States and Canadian provinces. At the end of the 200-target event, he was tied with Oscar Hansen of Nebraska. In the 25-target shootoff, Hansen missed three, while Wright shot clean all the way. He is the only man in the 21 years' history of the Grand American to win the singles championship twice.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.
Cincinnati 66 49 .574
Brooklyn 68 51 .572
New York 64 53 .547
Pittsburgh 59 57 .509
Chicago 60 62 .492
St. Louis 57 62 .479
Boston 47 65 .429
Philadelphia 48 70 .407

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 9.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carl Wellman held Boston scoreless while his teammates made eight runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 4 1 3 0 0 0 8 1 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 2

Batteries—Severini and Gharity; Hoyt, Jones and Schang. Umpires—Owens and Cahill.

ATHLETICS WIN SECOND

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—R. B. Caldwell and David Keefe waged a pitchers' battle yesterday, the local man having an edge. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 4
Cleveland 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2

Batteries—Keefe and Perkins; Caldwell and O'Neill. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although his figures on July 30 had dropped to 66.28, E. H. Hendren of Middlesex retains the leadership of the first-class cricket batting averages. Second place is occupied by Hubert Ashton, the Cambridge University batsman, who has, since July 23, done no work with the bat. J. B. Hobbs, the prominent Surrey player, holds third position with 56.50, whilst J. W. Hearne of Middlesex is fourth on the list, his average being 53.23. The list:

The Cummings-Hadfield cards:

Miss Cummings, out— 5 5 x 6 4 6 6 4—xx

Miss Hadfield, out— 6 5 6 5 3 6 6 4—47

Miss Cummings, in— 5 4 4 5 6 5 6 4 5—44—xx

Miss Hadfield, in— 6 5 4 6 6 6 6 4—67—94

Mrs. Jones' 89 was the low completed score for the day while her opponent, with a 91, ranked second. Their cards are as follows:

Mrs. Jones, out— 6 4 5 7 5 4 5 5 2—44

Mrs. Douglas, out— 8 3 6 6 6 3 6 5 2—45

Mrs. Jones, in— 6 5 4 4 6 4 7 5 4—45—89

Mrs. Douglas, in— 6 4 5 3 5 5 8 4 6—46—92

The summary:

Miss Elizabeth Klotz, Winnetka, defeated Miss Miriam Burns, Kansas City, 1 up.

Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia, defeated Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Glen Oak, defeated Mrs. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia, defeated Miss Dorien Kavanaugh, Chicago, 5 and 3.

The card of the Klotz-Burns match is as follows:

Miss Klotz, out— 6 4 6 5 3 6 5 5—50

Miss Burns, out— 7 5 4 7 4 3 5 5 6—46

Miss Klotz, in— 4 6 6 4 4 4 6 3 5—42—99

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Miss Burns, out— 7 5 4 7 4 3 5 5 6—46

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EDUCATIONAL

FRANCE AND THE CLASSICS

Discussion as to Teacher Training
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The project concerning the degree known as the *licence ès lettres*, now formally submitted to the Educational Council, which directs from Paris all French studies, has produced considerable commotion among those educationists who still cling to the classical program. One more attack has been made at that kind of culture, hitherto so ardently cherished in France, which is generally called "the humanities."

The grade of *licencie* in the French system is of the highest importance. The holder of such a title is eligible to practice the profession of teaching in the secondary schools or colleges. Those who have higher ambitions and desire to teach in the universities must obtain also the degree of doctorate.

Stress Upon Latin

In 1907 stress was laid upon the necessity of Latin; it was essential that the student should be able to read in the original text Cicero or Seneca. Now it is proposed to abolish the specific examination for the *licencie*. Candidates are merely obliged to present four certificates in different branches of learning which they have obtained at separate examinations. The practical effect, if it were not for a further proposal which negatives the first, would be considerable. One of these four certificates may have been obtained in another faculty than that of letters. It may have been won as a consequence of studies in law; for instance, natural science. Therefore there is room for a considerable number of combinations and the degree of *licencie* will no longer precisely indicate the character of the studies. It may certify to a special knowledge in some particular subject. Greek and Latin may be omitted.

As the "Temps" in discussing this change points out, it is true that there is a rule which prescribes that no one can become *licencie* without having first passed the examination for the grade of bachelier. Bachelier is a lower title than the American bachelor, and is obtained not after a superior course of study but after a secondary course. Nevertheless the examinations are rigorous enough. Prof. Barrett Wendell compares them with those which gave the right of entry to an American college of the old tradition. The examinations for bachelier have all to be passed at the same time, but even for this inferior grade a knowledge of Greek or Latin is not compulsory. It thus follows that the classic languages were in danger of being quite ruled out of the system of education, even of those who obtain the *licence ès lettres*, and are thus admitted to the teaching profession in the secondary schools.

Degrees for Export

It was not to be expected that such a result would be accepted. The critics call it a "licence made for exportation." Scorn is poured upon it as being intended for foreigners who come to Paris in order to get a degree. This is all very well, they cry, for honorific purposes, but it will never do as a qualification for the teaching profession. Thus it is sought to set up another *licence*—a licence which in practice will alone be accepted from those who wish to become professors. What is given with one hand is taken away with the other. A second project would create a special and distinct professorial diploma. This will be granted on the production of four certificates, as in the case of the ordinary *licence ès lettres*. But these certificates will be for stated subjects. There are four sections: philosophy, literature, history and geography grouped together, and living languages. Latin is reestablished obligatorily for the reestablished certificate. Even in the living language section, Greek and Latin are recognized as forming to some extent the base of modern tongues. In philosophy it is expected that the student shall be able to translate a Greek or Latin text. This seems to meet in every way the objections of those educationists who cling to Latin and Greek, but there is nevertheless to be found some criticism even of this proposal. France is above all the country of tradition in these matters, and although some severe blows are being dealt to the classicists they are not to be beaten so easily as that. In one way or another they seek to give almost the first importance to the tongues no longer spoken.

Indeed the supplementary proposal which withdraws the reforms promised in the first proposal goes further, and demands from those who would obtain the *licence* a preliminary certificate of the classical studies. The two languages so hotly disputed take first place in this preliminary examination. It is necessary to pass this test in order to enter all kinds of schools, such as the Ecole Normale, and it would appear that after all the French boy or girl who would obtain a certificate which is necessary for his success in any branch of activity cannot escape the classical subjects. They are too firmly embedded in the whole French educational system to be uprooted, in spite of the many attempts that have been made of recent years and that are again being made to uproot them.

It is urged that the system is becoming confused in consequence of certain changes and tendencies and that two sets of certificates which have on the face of them the same value are being granted. There is indeed a desperate struggle going on between the advocates of an education highly spe-

cialized and the advocates of a general culture. If any comment is to be added, it is that in France it takes too many years to obtain the degree of doctorate, though in the present discussion it is strongly urged that the greatest specialists, whose names are thrown into the scale of culture, had to pass through the long course of general study before they were permitted to apply themselves particularly to the researches for which they afterward became famous.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—A fresh public discussion has been started upon the subject of university education for women. It has produced an article by an unnamed correspondent of The Times Educational Department who maintains that the schools of classical and mathematical honors are predominantly for men. For women, he declares, they lead nowhere but to teaching. "The universities should discourage women reading for honors except scholars of the first rank or for future teachers. They should instead raise the standard and status of the pass degree until, while implying more diffuse knowledge and more general culture than an honors degree, it signifies an equally high intellectual standard. They should make provision for the due expression of women's administrative ability and gift for detail. Finally every woman should be trained in research work of some kind." Inconsistencies might be pointed out in the somewhat patronizing scheme for the higher education of women which is here developed, but the fact is they are well able to defend themselves.

Miss Reta Oldham, headmistress of the Streatham-Hill High School for Girls and formerly president of the Headmistress Association, takes up the glove thus anonymously thrown down. She is particularly anxious to run a course with the stranger because of his assertion that so many of these feminine academic successes are turned into the teaching channel "instead of the university leavening the paternal life." But let her speak for herself:

"The point on which I am most anxious to join issue with your correspondent is his implication that if the universities are to leaven national life the way to that very desirable end is not through the schools. It is a strange doctrine! How do the vast majority of our boys and girls get their first interest in and impulse toward university education? In most cases from the enthusiasm of their teachers, who, realizing how much they themselves owe to their universities, fire their able pupils with ambition for like opportunities. This leaves it always working, and, with the steady extension of secondary education, to which we all look forward will in time extend its influence through the nation till the whole body of citizens is permeated by a real understanding and appreciation of the best gifts which our universities can bestow."

"The writer of the article, in the course of his argument for the greater suitability to women of pass than of an honors degree course, seems strangely ignorant of the new opportunities for women in many fields of work. He writes of 'courses of study for honors devised to fit men's professions' as if . . . law, politics, and the Civil Service are still closed to women, and as if for them the only alternatives to teaching were social and secretarial posts. He argues that for such occupations and for unprofessional and married life in general a course for a pass degree is the right and sufficient preparation, thus depreciating in the case of women the enthusiasm for advanced and specialized study which, leading as it often does to the advancement of the general stock of knowledge, he would welcome on the part of men. To this most women will, I think, demur, yet those of us who have cause to be anxious about the future supply of teachers might almost be tempted to wish that we could share this comfortable doctrine of an ever-abundant supply of women teachers, still beloved of so many educational administrators. But our sense of the vital importance of school education to the nation should be no less than to the necessity of attracting to so great a national service intellect and capacity fine enough to enable the schools to play their part with the universities in the high task of 'leavening the national life'."

The discussion originated in Mr. Barker's plea for a separate residential university for women on the ground that all would-be students could not satisfactorily be dealt with at the existing universities. This proposal, he indicated, was by no means intended to prevent women coming up to Oxford and Cambridge in their present numbers; it was intended to meet a possible great overflow of students.

Miss Alice Gardner brings back the argument to this point when she says that women dislike in the scheme of a separate university is that standards in their case might be lowered. "In my own education," she says, "and that of hundreds of student women, I know the powerful effect of having had first to sit at the desk in the schoolroom. . . . We are really great scholars and thinkers." This writer is not unprepared to accept a well-devised pass degree as preferable for many students to an honor degree, but then she makes no distinction between men and women in this respect.

"I fully agree," she goes on, "with what has been said as to the greater desirability of a pass over an honors course for a good many fairly intelligent, all-round men and women, especially such as intend to become

teachers in elementary or municipal schools. This is on the supposition that a pass degree means a broader basis, an honors degree a higher standard of knowledge. Unfortunately, however, this distinction is not marked in Cambridge, and even in the newer universities there is a tendency to induce mediocre students to read for honors. I have frequently had to help prepare for an honors standard a pupil for whom a pass would have been more suitable. But the task of devising a really educational and respectable pass standard has, so far as I know, not yet been accomplished.

This opinion, expressed by one who has spent many years in teaching university women students at Cambridge, as well as in London and at Bristol, deserves to have great weight. She points in conclusion to the need of the further development of women's colleges in connection with the great existing universities rather than to the foundation of separate university for women.

LONDON UNIVERSITY AND KENWOOD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Until recently the discussion as to suitable headquarters for the University of London has ranged round various sites already surrounded by bricks and mortar and well within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross. Now comes a proposal that the university should find its home just outside that circle in a great belt of woodland which has come down unspoilt from prehistoric times.

Many Londoners even are not aware that, on the ridge connecting Hampstead and Highgate, there exists a remnant of the true primeval forest which once stretched throughout Middlesex. How secluded are parts of Kenwood may be judged from the fact that the owl and badger hare live on undisturbed, while kingfishers dart across the pools that fall by stages to below Parliament Hill.

Lord Mansfield is the owner of this estate of some 230 acres. Not long

since, there was every likelihood that the property would be sold and covered with rows of modern villas. Apart from the destruction of this, the most wonderful example of natural scenery within easy reach of central London, the historic mansion with its celebrated Adam decorations would probably also have to be sacrificed. In order to avert this, the Ken Wood Preservation Committee was formed and, after difficult and protracted negotiations, there were arranged terms of an option to purchase the whole estate. It appears that the intention of the committee had originally been to dispose of outlying portions of the property, and to save a considerable part of the remainder for use as a public open space. They did not, however, see how the mansion, which was the first Lord Mansfield had retained Robert Adam to remodel and enlarge in the year 1767—could be preserved, unless some wealthy and public-spirited individual made himself responsible for its acquisition.

At this critical point Professor Flinders Petrie put forward a proposal in the University College Magazine to utilize the estate for academic purposes. He asked why the university should be content to occupy most valuable sites in the heart of London amid its smoke and smuts and fog. He admitted that the notion of establishing a central university quarter in connection with the British Museum, University College, and a new King's College, was a "tempting prospect to a great and worthy end." Nevertheless he held out a still more satisfying ideal. Why not put the university, he asked, amid spacious surroundings, where the staff could live around it in a fuller collegiate life and amid playing fields no longer remote from the lecture rooms?

From the pages of the College Magazine this new proposal suddenly stepped out into the columns of The Times. Already, considerable doubt had been thrown upon the generosity of the Treasury offer to assist a grouping of university offices and college buildings in Bloomsbury. In fact, one critic has declared that so far from being generous, the offer is "a monument of Treasury astuteness and a Treasury opinion of public credulity." With this issue it may be possible to deal later; all that need now be said is that the Senate has asked the government for further time to consider the financial and other issues involved. But this very hesitation has led to increased attention being given to Kenwood among other housing alternatives, and a second contribution to the subject has now been made by Mr. Flinders Petrie, this time in the form of a letter addressed to the editor of The Times. Mr. Flinders Petrie writes:

"As the proposal of the Kenwood site has been welcomed more than I had hoped, permit me to state how the various conditions of the matter seem to work out. It is needless to consider where the university students are likely to be centered a century hence; the rapid growth of Golders Green and Hendon shows that it is toward Mill Hill that the future expansion will take place. For the future of London, Kenwood is the best center in regard to the health, activity and convenience of the university. London cannot have residential students, as they mostly live at home; but it is one of the vital points to have a residential staff which can attain a full corporate life. For that, Bloomsbury is impossible; and already most of the staff live about the northern heights. They might be concentrated as a community at Kenwood, and the students could have their sports ground at hand, instead of wasting more time in traveling to it than is spent in games. . . .

"After having the advantage of

hearing the views of some representative members of the committee which now hold an option of purchase of the site, there is good reason to believe that there would be full sympathy with some such plan as the following. The present mansion is a magnificent building, which should be preserved for its architectural worth; this could contain the administrative offices, the social center of the teaching staff, and the students' refectory. The new collegiate buildings could flank it on each side, along the ridge of ground, with broad views over the parkland; about 50 acres would thus be reserved for

AMERICANIZATION HOME TEACHING

Varied Plans Used in Minneapolis

The first half of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, on August 12, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — Miss

Bertha Clark dealt with the second year of Americanization work, as developed at the University of Minnesota, in part of her report lead before the Minnesota State Americanization Congress, held in Minneapolis.

Miss Clark, who is instructor in Americanization training at the University of Minnesota, said in part:

"The longer we worked the more fully we came to realize that Americanization is something far more than getting the English language, and that if we Americanization workers stop with giving only that, we fail ignominiously. The bitterest un-Americanism that is being expressed today is being expressed in the English language. It is not that men have not got the language, but that, getting it, they did not get American ideals. In many homes in the city where the mechanics of reading and writing and speaking had already been learned, we found the greatest need for contact with something that would impart ideals. It was to meet this need that last term we organized in three different sections of the city library extension work. We brought to the homes books from the nearest branch library, choosing such as the reader might desire, discussing them with her after they were read, or sometimes reading with her, and then exchanging these for other books. The welcome they received was in the highest degree cordial, and the results have been most marked. One of our library fields was in a neighborhood where we tried to start English classes in the fall, but failed to get any response. Since the library plan was started 13 home classes have been organized there, and several pupils have joined evening school classes.

"From the statements in The Times of today about valuation, it seems clear that the total cost of Kenwood and the new college buildings would be far less than the value to be acquired by the government on the Strand site, and in the use of the Imperial Institute. The development is not therefore dependent on general appeals, but could, as a matter of mere business, be carried through direct.

"The occupation of this park would bring London into line with the amenities of the American universities. As to access, when the neighborhood and the long road frontage of Kenwood is occupied with good houses there will be traffic enough with the students, to make it worth while to extend the Highgate Tube, with stations in the middle of Highgate and at Kenwood.

"One cannot but feel the disadvantages of forsaking the Bloomsbury region; but we must look forward a century, when we are to lay brick and stone. . . . The transition will not be pleasant, but 50 years hence our present will be blessed."

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—To many it will be matter for surprise to learn that there are nearly 500 South African students in England. A rallying-point for these students is obviously desirable, and General Botha before his return to South Africa last autumn said that a club for them should be established. His wishes have been respected, a house in Granville Place having been secured for the purpose. It contains 14 rooms, including reading and writing rooms, a library, dining rooms and billiard rooms. Since "Botha House," as it is to be called, was still in possession of the decorators, the opening ceremony took place at the Ritz Hotel, where the Acting High Commissioner and Mrs. Blankenbergh received a large number of guests. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught being of the party.

The Earl of Selborne, in declaring the club open, said he was glad it was associated with the name of the great man who did so much for the cause of South African unity and tranquillity. He reminded his hearers of the two great problems in South Africa, the relations of the two white races and the relations of the white race to the black, and advised the students to do their best to try to learn something during their stay in the British Isles which would help them in their own land.

The fact is that at bottom these problems are problems of education. That Lord Selborne realizes this is clear from the general tenor of his remarks. Turning to Prince Arthur he said half humorously that, if ever the Prince had to trek to the back yard, it would be of no use to quote Gibbon, Macaulay, Wells, or Bernard Shaw. Such authorities would be regarded as unorthodox. If he wanted to deal with the real backvelders he must be ready with an appropriate text, and then he would set on with them. With regard to the question of the black races, Lord Selborne remarked that he did not withdraw one word of what he said when in South Africa. He felt that South Africa had shirked this great problem from decade to decade, but great human problems could be shirked only so long before a day of accounting is reached.

A four-year course in paper and pulp making will be offered by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University this autumn. The assignment of a trained paper and pulp maker, C. Earl Libby, a graduate of the University of Maine, and a laboratory worker since graduation in practical paper concerns, has been followed by a large registration of prospective students a month in advance of the opening of the college year. It is the belief that trained men will be able to do much to cut the waste of raw material to a minimum. The industry itself is so interested in obtaining thoroughly trained men that a committee of its technical association has prepared courses for those who wish to do home correspondence study. In years past the college has been giving special courses and has graduated men studying special phases of the paper manufacturing industry, but the revised schedule of instruction will provide for training beginning with the freshman year. Some knowledge of forestry, because the forest is the source of raw material, will be required by all students.

"Our translation work has led most naturally to many gatherings between foreign people and our university students; and though I am not going to amplify this thought at all, I want to say most earnestly that to me in just such meetings lies the finest Americanization work of all—just in meeting and mingling happily not for the sake of merriment, but around some happy task that draws us together. A law student who joined us one evening said: 'Miss Clark, it takes just about 15 minutes of an evening like this, doesn't it, to break down every bit of prejudice one ever had against foreigners.' That's it; and breaking down the walls of prejudice is Americanization, par excellence.

"But to come to our fifth, and present, quarter's experiment. I found last summer when I supervised the teaching in 50 homes that it was a little

bigger task than I quite could do. That the work still went on growing through the fall and winter quarters was due to the fact that so many organizations joined in, providing their own supervisors. And yet I found myself decidedly unwilling to feel that our university contribution had reached its limit. And in trying to

solve this problem I found the best of everything that has fallen to us yet; I found the untold possibilities that lie in my students themselves. I put them in every way in my place, making them full supervisors, and putting the responsibility for the growth of the work on them alone; and they have in every way risen to the situation and been masters of it.

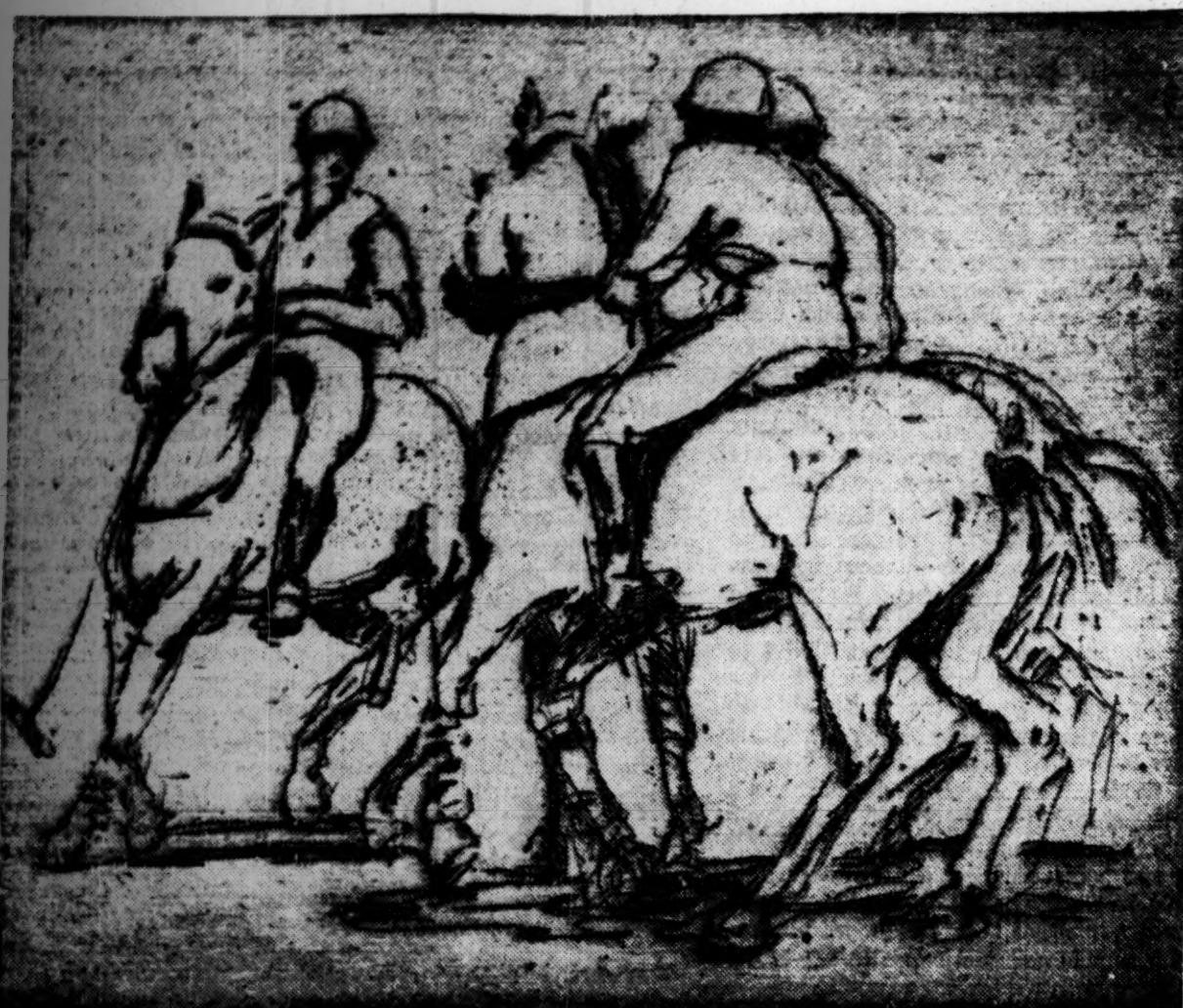
"When I tell you that one of my students whom a few weeks ago I took to three foreign women who wanted lessons, and then left her to make her own way, has now, entirely through her own effort, 27 more pupils in home classes, and has drawn a band of nine volunteer teachers whom she supervises entirely alone; and that another one who on the 8th of April, when the term began, had not met her first pupil now has 20 pupils and has drawn 16 volunteer teachers, and that another has 26 pupils and 12 teachers, and another 15 pupils and 12 teachers, and that altogether my 12 girls are supervising 93 teachers in 158 homes, more than trebling our work of last summer; the longer we worked the more fully we came to realize that Americanization is something far more than getting the English language, and that if we Americanization workers stop with giving only that, we fail ignominiously. The bitterest un-Americanism that is being expressed today is being expressed in the English language. It is not that men have not got the language, but that, getting it, they did not get American ideals. In many homes in the city where the mechanics of reading and writing and speaking had already been learned, we found the greatest need for contact with something that would impart ideals. It was to meet this need that last term we organized in three different sections of the city library extension work. We brought to the homes books from the nearest branch library, choosing such as the reader might desire, discussing them with her after they were read, or sometimes reading with her, and then exchanging these for other books. The welcome they received was in the highest degree cordial, and the results have been most marked. One of our library fields was in a neighborhood where we tried to start English classes in the fall, but failed to get any response. Since the library plan was started 13 home classes have been organized there, and several pupils have joined evening school classes.

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THE HOME FORUM



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Polo Players," from the etching by Anne Goldthwaite

Etching and Pen and Ink Work

Some confusion exists as to the difference between etching and pen and ink work. The pen and ink reproductions, which are familiar to us in prints, are usually made by means of the "process" method... while etching is seldom seen in illustrated magazines except in reproduction, as its cost is practically prohibitive outside of very expensive art publications. Some years ago the "Studio" printed a few etchings and lithographs, and issued them as a part of the magazine. Owing to the great pressure employed in printing an etching, the edge of the plate leaves a decided mark on the paper. This plate mark and the moulded ridges of ink, which can be felt by passing the fingers lightly over the darker parts of an etching, are means of distinguishing an etching.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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ing from a reproduction of a pen drawing or of an etching. The etched line, having depth as well as width, contains more ink than the pen line. The gamut of pen and ink is therefore less than that of etching, where one finds deeper and more velvety blacks, and at the other end of the scale, more delicate greys. The blacks of the pen are much deeper than those of the pencil, and do not have their unpleasant skin.

The technique of the pen is entirely different from that of the etching needle. Changing pressure with the pen results in giving lines of varying width and intensity. Sometimes pens of different sizes and strength are employed, but usually with a loss of simplicity. As the etching needle must be used with the same pressure in all parts, a beautiful grey in the distance is attained by drawing many lines close together and biting lightly. Should the pen draughtsmen work in the same way, not having the advantage of the light biting, he would probably have a call for "first aid" from the photo-engraver to get a result.—George T. Plowman in "Etching."

Shelley Writes From Rome

The fountains of Rome are, in themselves, magnificent combinations of art, such as alone it were worth coming to see. That in the Piazza Navona, a large square, is composed of enormous fragments of rock, piled on each other, and penetrated as by caverns. This mass supports an Egyptian obelisk of immense height; on the four corners of the rock recline, in different attitudes, colossal figures representing the four divisions of the globe. The water bursts from the crevices beneath them. They are sculptured with great spirit; one impatiently tearing a veil from his eyes, another with his hands stretched upwards. The Fontana di Trevi is the most celebrated, and is rather a waterfall than a fountain; gushing out from masses of rock, with a gigantic figure of Neptune;... The whole is not ill-conceived nor executed; but you know not how delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day. The only things that sustain the comparison are Raphael, Guido, and Salvator Rosa.

The fountain on the Quirinal, or rather the group formed by the statues, obelisk, and the fountain, is, however, the most admirable of all. From the Piazza Quirinal or, rather, Monte Cavallo, you see the boundless ocean of domes, spires, and columns which is the city, Rome. On a pedestal of white marble rises an obelisk of red granite piercing the blue sky. Before it is a vast basin of porphyry, in the midst of which rises a column of the purest water, which collects into itself all the overhanging colors of the sky, and breaks them into a thousand prismatic hues and graduated shadows; they fall together with its dashing water-drops into the outer basin. The elevated situation of this basin produces, I imagine, this effect of color on each side. On an elevated pedestal stand the statues of Castor and Pollux, each in the act of taming his horse, which are said, but I believe wholly without authority, to be the work of Phidias and Praxiteles. ... The reins no longer exist, but the position of their hands and the sustained and calm command of their regard seem to require no mechanical aid to enforce obedience. The countenances at so great a height are scarcely visible, and I have a better idea of that of which we saw a cast together in London, than of the other. But the sublime and living majesty of their limbs and mien, the nervous and fiery animation of the horses they restrain, seen in the blue sky of Italy, and overlooking the city of Rome, surrounded by the light and the music of that crystalline fountain, no cast can communicate....—From "Select Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by Richard Garnett.

Amidst a Spacious Plain

Amidst a spacious plain fair Paris stands
(The heart of France), and all the realm commands;
A river, that beneath the ramparts glides,
The city parts, but first with branching tides
An island forms, securing from the rest,
Of all the town the strongest and the best;
Each other part (three parts the whole compose)
The fosse, without, and stream, within, enclose.

—Ludovico Ariosto.

Santorin

The approach to Santorin is a sight never forgotten. The northern tip of the crescent falls to the sea on each side in sheer cliffs of burnt tufa, crimson in hue. At the top is a layer of white, like the sugared crust on a cut-bread. When that white crust resolves itself into houses we rub our eyes. Surely it is some dream city, this eryrie of domes and dwellings, roof above roof, crowding the narrow summit of the razor-edged promontory, clinging like martins' nests to the cornice of the precipice. Such is the first view of Epanomeria, the second town of Santorin. We round the point, opening up the inner side of the crescent. About half-way round the sweep we see something like snow powdering the edges of crags with a clear drop of a thousand feet or more—black as Erebus these. That glacier thing is Phira, the capital of Santorin. It might have sprung from the brain of Albert Goodwin, one of those weird scenes he drew as known to Sindbad the Sailor, for it is like no other place on earth. As we come nearer, it is a dazzling white fringe set against the zenith between the azure and the black face of the cliff. It topples over the dizzy edge wherever there is a ledge or cranny big enough to hold a dwelling.... There are places where the cliff is made of soft tufa. Here there is no need to seek for ledge. The would-be resident scoops out his habitation. A projection to the left as we disembark is honeycombed with these freeholds. The notches that give access to them are invisible to the unpracticed eye. Some objects hopping about the face of the rock we take to be birds at first. They are children. Several of these pigeon-hole dwellings are so low that the sea flows into them. Some are under water. It is one of the little ways of Santorin to change its level. This portion sank a few years ago. But some spots are as suddenly raised, and in the whirling of time these water-logged residences may be high and dry again, and if Santorin possesses house agents, they would no doubt be described as "eligible"....

On my first visit to Santorin I arrived at night and saw nothing of all this. It is perhaps well for people who are not Alpinists to go up in the dark.... I saw the lights of the steamer recurring at every zigzag, sheer below, and growing uncomfortably distant as we mounted, but that was all. I felt that the road was slippery and very "knobby" as we floundered up, and was glad when the mule and I lurched with a clatter into the twelve foot wide High Street of Phira.

I looked out of the window next morning down a gentle slope, brown, treeless, apparently sterile, to the sea three miles away, but it did not look so far. I went to the other side of the house and looked over a wall six feet from the door—the sea again, a thousand feet or so perpendicular beneath me. This was Santorin at its widest....—From "Home Life in Hellas," by Z. Duckett Ferriman.

"A Closed Question"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 171 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Baker Eddy, its author, writes under the sub-heading, "A closed question": "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science. Jesus illustrated the divine Principle and the power of immortal Mind by healing sickness and sin and destroying the foundations of death." The bedrock upon which Christian Science rests is demonstration. Its appeal to the world, today, is the same as that of Jesus' day. It makes no claim that it cannot prove by practical demonstration whenever its Principle is rightly understood and utilized. "If I do not the works of my Father," said Jesus to the Pharisees who doubted his mission, "believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works."

No one knew better than Jesus of Nazareth the compelling appeal which rested in these works, how nothing could more effectively or immediately silence argument, and render objection irrelevant. The Scribes might stand around and accuse him of blasphemy when he told the sick of the palsy that his sins were forgiven him; but when, in response to Christ Jesus' command that he should arise and take up his bed and go his way into his house, the man who had been sick of the palsy immediately "arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all," the murmuring of the Scribes was silenced, and in its place, was the praise of a people who "glorified God."

Jesus had no doubt as to the control of Mind, Principle, "the Father," over the universe, including man. When standing at the graveside of Lazarus, confronted, apparently, by the most overwhelming testimony as to the absence of life, a testimony acquiesced in, as a matter of course, by all around him, he affirmed simply the ever availability of Principle, in the words, "I knew that thou hearest me always."

To Jesus of Nazareth the control of Principle over the universe including man was indeed a closed question. For not only did he heal all manner of sickness without material cause of any kind, but he proved his dominion over all the so-called forces of nature and over all those seemingly adverse conditions, the fear of which held and holds mortal man in bondage. He walked on the water. He stilled the storm at sea. He procured tribute money from a fish's mouth. He fed many thousands of men, women, and children in the wilderness, with no visible means of supply beyond five barley loaves and two small fishes. In a word, he overcame every manifestation of fear, thus, as Mrs. Eddy says of him in the passage already quoted, "destroying the foundations of death." Jesus, moreover, constantly insisted that the works he did, others could do, and even greater works provided they believed in him; provided, in other words, they had recourse ever to Principle, to Mind, to the Father, as he ever had. And not only could they do this, but it was a duty and a privilege constantly enjoined upon his disciples as the only real test of discipleship. Thus, in his final conversation with his followers as recorded in the last chapter of Mark, Jesus made an explicit statement for all time as to what would be the reward of understanding Principle. "These signs," he said, "shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Now it is, of course, sometimes contended that the last twelve verses of the gospel according to Mark are a later addition and are not the work of Mark himself, some critics maintaining that they were added as late as the third century. But, as a biblical scholar of wide repute has justly pointed out, the only result of such objection to the passage, if sustained, is to show that, as late as the third century, professing Christians regarded it as a test of true discipleship that they should cast out devils, speak with new tongues, enjoy protection against all manner of evil chances and that they should heal the sick.

It is, of course, a matter of history that, as late as the early days of the fourth century, these injunctions of Jesus were quite commonly fulfilled. The utter materialism which quickly followed the general acceptance of Christianity throughout the Roman world in the time of Constantine, along with every other pure demonstration of Principle, being gradually lost. It was not until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1868, that the lost ability to heal was restored, and rendered once again available for all who would use it. Step by step, as she so forcibly shows on page 109 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy proved Mind's control over the universe including man, and in Science and Health and her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made the way clear for every one and anyone to prove this control for himself.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, and that man is what the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God. Man, therefore, exists as the idea of Mind. His being is the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love. His access, therefore, to all good is not something that is to be conferred upon him or that can be withheld from him,

since it is the outcome of eternal law, any deviation from which is impossible. Man is perfect. He is in the full enjoyment, here and now, of the fullness of Principle, the reality of things. Any evidence to the contrary comes through the five material senses, and is not only false evidence but irrelevant evidence, as is proved, at once, by the way in which it vanishes before the realization of the actual fact. Anyone who will may begin, at once, to demonstrate for himself the truth of these statements. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 334 of Science and Health: "Let us measure ourselves with the law of Love. God never punishes man for doing right, for honest labor, or for deeds of kindness, though they expose him to fatigue, cold, heat, contagion. If man seems to incur the penalty through matter, this is but a belief of mortal mind, not an enactment of wisdom, and man has only to enter his protest against this belief in order to annul it. Through this action of thought and its results upon the body, the student will prove to himself, by small beginnings, the grand verities of Christian Science."

—An hour upon the railroad brings you from Saratoga to the Moreau Station. Here you climb a stagecoach to roll across the country to Lake George. It is a fine strip of landscape variously outlined, and with glimpses of beautiful distance. . . . Between us and the dim-rolling outline of the Green Mountains were the windings of the Hudson, which here, in its infancy, is a stream of fine promise, and rolled our fancies forward to its beautiful banks below, its dark highlands, its glassy reaches, and the forms of friends on banks and in gardens along its shores.

. . . Then we bowed along through a brilliant afternoon toward the lake. The road is one of the pleasantest I remember. And particularly on that day the grain-fields and the mountains were of the rarest delicacy of tone and texture. Through the trees, an hour from Glen Falls, I saw a sheet of water, and we emerged upon a fine view of the lake.

An azure air of which the water seemed only a part more palpable, set in hills of graceful figure and foliage, and studded with countless isles of romantic beauty—such a picture as imagination touches upon the transparent perfection of summer moons, was my fancy of Lake George. . . .

Lake George is a simple mountain lake upon the verge of the wilderness. You ascend from its banks westward and plunge into a wild region. The hills that frame the water are low, and when not bare . . . covered with the stiffly outlined, dark and cold foliage of evergreens. Among these are no signs of life. You might well fancy the populace of the primeval forest yet holding those retreats. You might still dream in the twilight that it were not impossible to catch the ring of a French or English rifle, or the wild whoop of the Indian; sure that the landscape that you see, was the same they saw, and their remotest ancestors.

From the water rise the rocks, sometimes solitary and bearing a single tree, sometimes massed into a bowery island. . . .

Another day we spread our sails and flew four miles up the lake to Diamond Island. It has a little stony beach, on which crystals are found, and here also are ruins, but of nothing more stable than Robin Hood's temples. A faded bower, spacious enough for the pavilion of the lovely May Queen, and romantic enough for a trap of Fancy to catch reveries, is the ruin of the Island.

The brisk wind that blew us rapidly thither dropped as it passed the faded bower, and the lake lapped idly against the stones as we embarked for Caldwell. We drifted homewards in gusts and calms, while a gorgeous sunset streamed from behind the western mountains. It faded into pensive twilight, the very hour of Wordsworth's lines—

How richly glows the water's breast
Before us, tinged with evening's hue.
While, facing thus the crimson West,
The boat her silent course pursues.
And see how dark the backward stream!

A little moment past so smiling,
And still, perhaps, with faithless gleam.
Some other loiterers beguiling.

All this was pleasant, but all this does not make lake as beautiful as Como. Here, at Lake George, is no variety of foliage. The solemn evergreens emphasize the fact of a wild primeval landscape. Were there brilliant, full-foliated chestnuts, or lustrous vines, to vary the monotony of hue, or spiraling cypresses and domed stone pines to multiply different forms, or long reaches of terraced shore, the melancholy monotony of impression, which is now so prominent, would be alleviated.—George William Curtis in "Lotus Eating."

A Simple Mountain Lake

—The battlefields of Spain are not more interesting than the spots immortalized by Cervantes' marvellous novel, and one long to make a pilgrimage to each. As we glide through the charmed region, how familiar do the names and aspects of places seem to us? We are near the village of El Toboso, where lived Dulcinea, whose real name was said to be Aldonza Corchuelo; we pass group after group of windmills, any of which are grim enough to appear like giants . . .

There we did penance; amid those craggy heights of the Sierra Morena, he found Cardenio; there glides the stream in which beautiful Dorothea bathed her feet. New names, new faces, new associates, seem alone untrue, unreal, and out of place; and we live all day in Don Quixote's country among Don Quixote's friends; Dulcinea, the wicked little Duchess, the homely Maritornes, the curate and the niece. All are here and we look across the brown lines of the table-land, and see, or seem to see, the Don himself, spare and spectre-like, followed by burly Sancho Panza, riding out in search of adventure.

There are some who say that "Don Quixote" should be eaten and drunk on Spanish ground, or its delicate flavor is wholly lost. For my part, I think if ever a book could bear translation and transportation, it is Cervantes' novel of novels. There is nothing like it in any literature—so new, so true, and so wonderful. What would life be without it? Take away the charms of style and the beauties of a language rare in beauties, and yet all remains that we most care for. Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, as creations, are too simple and too true to stand or fall by the ordinary test. Why, "Don Quixote," translated into a language as rude as that of Fighting Indians, would be every inch "Don Quixote" still, and of what other novel can so much be said? Few travelers will omit Cervantes' Biography from their saddle-bags.—From "Through Spain to the Sahara," by Matilda Bétham Edwards.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Real Majority for Suffrage

THERE can be no question but that equal suffrage in the United States has the enthusiastic approval of the great majority of the people. Any machinery for recording the opinion of the majority can give, at the best, only an approximate indication. In such a case as the ratification of the suffrage amendment, the fact that three-fourths of the states, through their legislatures, have accepted the change, is certainly very good evidence of the approximate sentiment of the country. Even those legislatures which have refused to ratify have included substantial minorities in favor of suffrage which are sure to develop into majorities as the entire electorate is further educated on the subject. A general vote of the whole country, if it were possible, would undoubtedly show that by far the most of the people understand the rightness of full franchise for women as well as for men. Such a general vote, in order to be fair, would have to be participated in by the women themselves, for the granting of suffrage is not really a favor that can be condescendingly bestowed by the male citizenry, but must be the expression of the advancing activity of both women and men.

The whole question as to what constitutes a majority is interesting. In a democracy many people may seem temporarily inert in respect to any particular subject. If they have seemed content to let others do their reasoning for them, they need, first of all, to be encouraged to think for themselves on a right basis. The fact of the roundness of the world needed no more acceptance by a majority of the people in order to be true and right for such acceptance. Just so, the justice of equal suffrage has needed no approval by a majority in order to be inevitable. Because the equal franchise is essentially more equitable than old forms of limiting the vote to men, its rightness had to be accepted by the majority sooner or later. What started as a minority, discerning the better way, had to develop into a sure majority. The justice of the issue, however, has not changed. That is why a single one, reasoning rightly on the subject, really always has had the preponderating force on his side.

With all this, questions of political expediency have nothing to do. In his textbook on "Greater European Governments," President Lowell of Harvard University points out that, though it was generally desired to extend the franchise to women in England because of their work in the war, "it was not thought wise to create an electorate preponderately feminine, which would be the result of extending the franchise to women on the same terms as to men." The act, therefore, requires that a woman shall be thirty years of age in order to be a parliamentary elector, and shall occupy, either alone or jointly with her husband, premises of the annual value of £5. Such qualifications, though immensely better than the old limitations, show how even now the majority of the electorate is not necessarily a majority of all the people. Arguments of political expediency would try thus to delay the time when there shall be a truly democratic electorate consisting of all the people. Even when all the people, men and women, are enfranchised, not only in America but throughout the world, there still remains the problem of arousing the entire electorate to such alertness as will make every vote result in the clear expression of an actual majority, in all the reasoning on whatever subject may be under consideration.

Anyone who still doubts as to whether or not there is a real majority in America favorable to equal suffrage comprehends little of what constitutes a majority in reasoning. It is significant that even many who have formerly opposed equal suffrage are now recognizing what has been inevitable, and are adjusting themselves as best they can to the new order of things. Such, for instance, is Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who indicated his acquiescence recently to the Legislature of his State. In other words, these various ones have been convinced of at least what is nearest right in the circumstances. As their understanding of the meaning of the equal franchise broadens still more, they will cooperate the more gladly for the success of the new order. Certainly the right way is not to try to undermine a decision once it has been intelligently made, but to work in accord with the decision until, if it be wrong, the wrong shall be conclusively demonstrated.

If there is any wrong whatever in the granting of equal suffrage to women, the mistake must surely be corrected, as what is now a minority becomes the majority. Anyone who really comprehends the whole issue, however, is sure that there can be no such reversal of action. The rightness of a great step in advance must become constantly clearer to all, both men and women. There need not be the slightest apprehension even as to the preponderate feminine electorate, if that should come about anywhere, for the fact remains that the real force which accomplishes efficiency in government is the force of intelligent reasoning. This is the great lesson of the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in the United States. It is a lesson for the benefit of the whole world, for to this standard of rightness all the world must sooner or later come. In every other country, even though the workers for equal suffrage may seem at present in the minority, a majority in favor of what is essentially just is bound to develop with the same success as in the United States.

Aviation in India

INDIA, in common with practically every other country, is considerably preoccupied with the question of aviation, studying how the new means of transport may be best adapted to her needs and made to serve the most useful purposes. As far as conditions are concerned, India is, of course, peculiarly favored. Her clear atmosphere and long stretches of unchanging weather conditions eliminate, straight away, two important problems which face the aviator in many other countries. The most

urgent question in India, where aviation is concerned, is that of suitable aerodromes. Thus the Calcutta-Bombay flight, which was recently made, revealed the fact that, along the whole route, there was not one really first-class landing place. Until this lack is supplied, although flights may be made, nothing like a reliable service can be inaugurated.

In India, however, where railway traveling is so far from being an ideal method of getting about, the aeroplane offers special attractions. Thus the run from Calcutta to Shillong, for instance, which, at present, involves a long and curiously tedious railway journey, could be accomplished in an aeroplane in about two-and-a-half hours; whilst the Calcutta to Rangoon run, a two days' voyage and more by sea, could be done by air in from four to six hours.

Two things are considered essential, however, to the popularizing of the aeroplane as a means of transport for passengers and light freight. The first is that the fares and rates should be maintained at as low a level as possible, not more than twice as much as the railway; and the second, that adequate means of rapid transport should be provided to and from the starting points and landing places. Aerodromes must be situated well away from large cities, and it is in large cities where the services of the aeroplane are most urgently required. This problem has, however, been solved in England and elsewhere by means of an adequate motor car service to and from the aerodromes, and thus need present no serious difficulty.

France and Morocco

ALTHOUGH there can be no question that France has made a great success of her protectorate in Morocco, it is quite clear, from the recent statement made in the Chamber by Mr. Calary de la Mazières, that she is not doing so without imposing upon herself very considerable burdens. The annual cost of the military occupation has now reached nearly 500,000,000 francs, which represents an increase of at least 100,000,000 francs over what it was last year. Apart from this military budget, however, Morocco is more than paying for herself. Thus, for instance, whereas the exports and imports in 1911 amounted to about 140,000,000 francs, of which 40 per cent was attributable to France, last year, the figure was 580,000,000 francs, France herself being responsible for about 60 per cent of the traffic. It is indeed confidently expected that, within five years at the most, Morocco will be in a position to contribute at least 30,000,000 francs annually toward her upkeep, development and pacification.

France is very far from grudging her expenditures on Morocco. If there is one thing upon which the country appears to be agreed it is as to the actual and potential value of Morocco to the Republic. Frenchmen are, indeed, far too prone to look to it and to its development as a kind of panacea for all manner of financial difficulties. As a recent dispatch from Paris put it, the wildest hopes are entertained in regard to Morocco. "The wildest dreams are cherished. It is a land of promise and Eldorado from which France expects to draw immense riches which will help in her reestablishment."

Money spent on Morocco is regarded, therefore, as simply an investment for the future, and probably the only actual source of disappointment in Mr. Mazières's speech was the prominence which it gave to the fact that in the French zone in Morocco, in spite of the wonderful work done during the past few years by General Lyautey, the French Resident-General, large areas still remain uncultivated and are often in a state of open revolt against French rule. Indeed, at the present moment, it appears that the position is such as, in the opinion of experts, to require vigorous action. A most hopeful view of the situation is, however, that where pacification has been effected it is generally lasting. From the first, General Lyautey has shown himself peculiarly able in his dealings with the Moors, always seeking to adopt and improve upon the native way of doing anything rather than attempting to impose upon the people western ideas and methods. General Lyautey, moreover, looks much further than this. He frankly contemplates a time when the Moor shall be definitely associated with the French in the government of the country. It is recognized, of course, that this association will have to be a gradual process, but the fact that it has been placed by the Resident-General very much in the forefront of his policy is full of promise. On the whole, France would appear to be fully justified in the opinion that her present burdens in Morocco are very much worth the bearing.

Apples to Use, Not to Waste

HUNDREDS of thousands of men, women, and children, in great cities like New York, go practically without apples because the price of apples in cities is more than such people feel they can afford to pay. Tens of thousands of carloads of apples are ripening on the trees in the country districts of New York State with little or no chance of being picked and sent to the cities in sufficient supply to bring down the price of apples there or to make more general the use of apples as food. No wonder that this situation has stirred up complaint amongst farmers, or that it has been taken up for comment by many newspapers. It is a deplorable situation from almost every point of view. There are few more useful food products than apples. They can be prepared in a countless variety of ways, all of them appetizing, and in view of their prolific growth, apples, in cities no farther away from orchards than is New York, should be cheap and readily available.

Just why the abundant crop of apples in New York State is likely to fall short of reaching the cities is not easy to determine. In the main, no doubt, it is because the dealers are not offering a sufficiently high price to the growers to induce the latter to pick, sell, and ship. The price offered the grower is said to be on the basis of about 1 cent a pound for the fruit. Anybody who takes the trouble to note the prices put upon apples at the shops and fruit stands in the cities can readily compute the vastly greater amount that must accrue to the middleman. Certainly the growers are not likely to get rich

on apples at \$1 a hundredweight. Another explanation, however, is that barrels and carriers cost so much that they absorb whatever profit could be realized from the apples that could be shipped in them. Lack of adequate labor to gather and pick the fruit is another reason adduced in explanation of the waste.

There must be something wrong in the situation somewhere. It can never be right to allow a rich crop like that of the apple orchards this year to rot away, unused, in the midst of a world that incessantly complains of the excessive cost of food, and now even of food shortage. Something more than the negotiations of private buyer and seller should, it seems, enter into this situation. To allow a fruitful crop of such magnitude to be wasted, whatever the buyer or seller may say about it, hints at nothing less than a lack of intelligence on the part of a supposedly civilized people. Somehow, it seems clear, society should take up problems of this sort, lifting them, if necessary, out of the control of those whose interest in the food supply is limited by their ability to make a money profit out of it. Organized effort of some sort, if intelligently applied, would surely be able to secure the distribution of these valuable orchard products in places where there is need of them, and at such prices as those that have need can afford to pay. Perhaps a cooperative marketing association would solve the problem. If not, possibly there is a solution in some wholesale method of canning and preserving apples in a manner to make them available in the cities all through the year. Certainly they should not all go to the cider mill. And assuredly they should not be allowed to go to waste.

Pioneer Railroads in the Middle West

EARLY railroad development in the middle west of the United States, while of course antedating the building of what are known as the transcontinental lines between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, really was not undertaken on a large scale until well along in the sixties. West of the State of Michigan, prior to the close of the Civil War, agricultural development had been hardly begun. The prairie and wooded sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the great prairie sections of Iowa, were but sparsely settled. There had, up to that time, been no development of mining, and no commercial development of lumbering. Those sections contiguous to navigable rivers and lakes, still populated by friendly tribes of American Indians, and still the haunts of wild game, were beginning to give rich promise, and the earlier settlers had sent word back to New England and New York State, and even to friends in the northern countries of Europe, telling of the cheap lands, the abundance of fuel, and the joy of making a farm where there were no rocks and few hills. The response to the invitation to "come west" was cordial and general. Homeseekers and immigrants began the slow and tedious journey to what then seemed the extreme frontier of civilization, as indeed it was, for west of southern Minnesota, in 1850, there were few whites, comparatively, until the Rocky Mountain states were reached.

But the development of farming in those sections was a slow and somewhat unprofitable undertaking. Wheat was almost the only crop that could be marketed, and that only when grown within "teaming" distance of places frequented by river or lake steamboats. Travelers reached the more remote sections only by stage coach, and traveling even by this method was often interrupted for weeks at a time in winter. But development proceeded, despite an apparently serious handicap, and thrifty settlements sprang up. Men with courage and determination opened rich farms, and men with some capital and more courage built flour and lumber mills. It may be truthfully said of those sections that they were not developed by the railroads, but rather that their development forced the railroad builders to extend their lines into the newer sections, where an increasing tonnage of the products of the farms and forests was assured.

The advent of the railway lines in those communities which perforce had accustomed themselves to methods of communication and transportation usual in frontier places marked, of course, an epoch, and inaugurated many new activities. Many of the boys and girls of that period, who were more or less thoroughly versed in the rudiments of a common school education, knew from reading and study much more, perhaps, of the ways and customs of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and of the industries of Lynn and Lowell, in Massachusetts, and of Sheffield and Manchester, in England, than they knew of the mysteries of the railroad recently built across a corner of their home county, and over which great trains of cars were drawn by powerful locomotives, whose whistles could, on clear mornings, be heard a dozen miles or more. It was, no doubt, the conviction then, as it has so often been since, that wonders never cease! But the railway trains of those days, magnificent as they seemed, were not much like those of the present, either in appearance, in equipment, or in speed. The prevailing color of the passenger coaches, as many will remember, was orange yellow. That was before the days of the air brake, and the coaches, which were set high upon bolsters and trucks, were controlled by brakemen stationed upon perhaps each alternate platform, who "eased" the train down grades or brought it to a stop at the stations in response to the whistled signal code communicated by the engineer. There were no sleeping cars or parlor cars in those days, and passengers, as a matter of course, made journeys to Chicago or New York in the day coaches. The modern conveniences, now regarded as necessary, seemed not at all so in that time. A day coach, speeding across the country at the unprecedented rate of twenty miles an hour, was a utility so superior to the stagecoach that it seemed luxurious enough.

The story of the gradual absorption of many of these pioneer railroads, and their consolidation into one or the other of the few great railway systems of the country, is a part of the history of the commercial and industrial development of the middle west particularly. One journeys comfortably through that country today, hardly realizing, unless memory recalls the fact, that the right-of-way over which he travels, equipped with its double track of heavy steel rails, was once the meandering course of

a courageous pioneer railroad, almost crudely equipped, which played a great part in the wonderful development of the upper Mississippi valley states.

Editorial Notes

MEXICALI, the border town at which were announced the details of the agreement which brought the movement of Esteban Cantú against the Mexican central government to a peaceful end, is remarkable for more reasons than one. To Mexicans of sorts its chief attraction may lie in the fact that it saw the first shot fired in a recent revolution. To the "gringo" tourist it might be that the tremendous void in the earth hereabouts left by the turgid Colorado in her most rampageous mood would form the town's best drawing card. But there are others who would find an all-sufficient attraction in the name of this little Mexican hamlet of Lower California. Like the American town of Calexico which faces it, the word is a clever compound of "California" and "Mexico," and indicates at once its geographical location. Not much in the idea beyond a bit of cheap international courtesy, one might say offhand! But it is a "pretty conceit" all the same. Why not try out the idea on, say, the St. Lawrence and the Rhine, and watch the effect?

Now that the Hon. J. D. Reid, Canadian Minister of Railways, has approved the plans submitted by the Manitoba Government for extensive highway improvements to be carried out under the terms of the Dominion Highway Act, and bearing in mind the plans for extensive alterations in all the roads, and especially those leading over the border, with a system already under way in the United States, and with the Canadian provinces participating in the federal scheme, it may soon be realized that this is, at last, a move to revolutionize public highway transportation.

THE great need of the stabilization of suburban trolley railways is shown in the hardship recently brought upon certain real estate holders of small means by the discontinuance of lines upon which they depended for transportation. Thousands of people have bought modest estates in the country, in many instances subject to mortgages which they hoped to lift within a few years by industry and prudence. These homes were on trolley lines which had been looked upon as permanent. The closing down of the railway has left these small estate owners with no facilities for reaching markets, schools, and churches. They cannot afford to keep automobiles. Furthermore, the value of their property is decreased by the loss of transportation facilities, and they cannot sell, except at a disadvantage. State support of approved transportation enterprises might prevent such changes and conditions, but it would need to be applied with moderation.

EGYPT without the British will be, for a time at least, hard to realize. But that is because we are in the thick of the British era and can hardly, as it were, imagine any other. Live long enough in Egypt, though, and you begin to see that Egyptian history is merely a record of the impact and impress of races with the age-old "Gypsy." Egypt has used them all one by one, for her good or for her hurt. What does it matter? They pass, one after another, and the ancient Egyptian, in the shape of the Copt, still remains! Some of the eras have still left their mark, however slight. Greeks and Italians still swarm in parts, and the French period is so close that the British overlaps it without extinguishing it. That French is a living tongue in Egypt, that Mariette was a reality of ubiquitous French officialdom in the country only yesterday, is boldly patent, no matter where you turn in the cities of the Nile. Brief, then, as things are measured, is the last of the foreign régimes! But in its beneficent results it will be as permanent as the Sphinx or the Nile! Therein lies Britain's true monument.

THE last few fire horses in the New York Fire Department have been mustered out, signifying the final and complete victory of the gasoline motor as the driving power of fire-fighting equipment. In the interests of efficiency and safety, the change is, no doubt, for the better. Yet there are few sights more thrilling than horse-drawn apparatus answering an alarm in a close-built district. Black, heavy horses, three abreast, legs rising and falling in unison, heads and glistening backs align, manes flying, they make a picture that brings the bystander to the curb, on tiptoe, ready to cheer. On the seat the driver, tense, powerful, adept, guides the blacks through narrow streets, scattering traffic and pedestrians. The scene of action reached, the horses stand, panting from the exertion, but pawing with heads high, as though in pride in the accomplishment. Yes, the motor apparatus is different.

INTERNATIONAL matters have been discussed mainly from the military standpoint so long that it is cheerful to hear Mr. Lloyd George's views described, in a more or less official way, at Lucerne, as favoring a speedy return to the peace basis all round. It may be hoped that those in Europe who imagine that successful military efforts form the sole basis of settling matters to rights, will absorb some of these ideas and cast about for firmer ground on which to found a lasting peace.

"LADIES of the jury!" It seems like a Gilbertian joke still to many people that their wives and daughters should be thus addressed, and they are remembering with a blush the days when they pictured the impossible, "father at home minding the baby and mother making the laws of the country and attending the courts of justice." With the many responsibilities that have now fallen to the lot of women in England, this matter of serving on juries will be a test of their sincerity of desire for work for the public good. It is stated that some women have asked to be excused on account of their domestic duties, but the more patriotic have come to see that it is one of their household affairs, and that while "charity begins at home," it cannot be confined within four walls.